In Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
dealers in quality goods at right prices.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

The Bombay Chronicle

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WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Gives you value for money.
List free.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

VOL. III. NO. 174 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 26, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY. July				
31st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th "	Khiva	9000		
12th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd "	Kashmir	9000		
29th "	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan	10000	Morea	11000
12th "	Salsette	6000		
19th "	Kaisar I Hind	11500		
26th "	Maloja	12500		
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000		
10th "	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th "	Karmala	9000		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	Caledonia	8000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Hirta Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	15th July	24th July
Ryo Maru	K. Okamoto	5820	27th July	8th August
Jansen Maru	T. Terada	3784	12th Aug.	24th Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich	B	6382	27th July	
*Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	620	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hong-Kong		Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1 00 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Hankow	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Yokohama	
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons on Monday, 26th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lenga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

26th July 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 421

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26 81 500
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. 13

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager,
Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay, about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5,124	Alex Andrew	27th July 1915.
S. S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at out prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece snap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Vloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. B.9

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
15, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,000
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

HUPMOBILE—A Car which is staunch, silent and powerful. Rs. 4,750 net with self-starter and complete equipment. Arrange for a trial.
Agents.—
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD..
Elphinstone Circle and
631—5. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

WANTED.

WANTED BOARDER at Poona, airy rooms with board, European family, most central and healthy position, first-class cuisne. Apply Mrs. BERRETTA, 2, Arsenal Road, Poona. 1289

WANTED A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a temporary post to exist till the end of the War in Europe on a monthly pay of Rs. 35 with free quarters, pensioners to be preferred.
Apply sharp with testimonials to
MANSHANKAR M. SHUKLA,
Cantonment Magistrate,
1302 Deesa

WANTED TRAVELLING INSPECTOR OF ACCOUNTS. Pay Rs. 120—10—200. Daily allowance under the Company's rules Rs. 2-8 a day. No applications will be considered except from men who have had thorough experience of or training in Station accounts.—Applications stating age and previous experience, with copies of testimonials, will be received by The AUDITOR, Burma Railways, Rangoon, up to the 5th August 1915. 415

WANTED immediately a B.Sc., strong in Mathematics, for the post of 2nd MASTER, Maharajah's High School, Karauli. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem to start with. Successful candidate will be required to stick to his post for two years. Apply with testimonials before 30th July, 1915, to:—
HARNAM DAS, Rao Bahadur
Chief Member, State Council,
420 Karauli, Rajputana.

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.
Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 15th August, 1915.
K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Hubli, 16th July, 1915. 507

WANTED, for Delhi Municipality, an ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICER on a monthly salary of Rs. 200. The post is a temporary one, terminable on one month's notice.
The Candidate must be a qualified Medical man, one having knowledge of Public Health work will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent by 31st July, 1915, to—
K. S. SETHNA,
Health Officer,
506 Municipal Committee, Delhi.

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 800

WANTED:—2 SEATER MOTOR CAR in perfect order. Apply sharp. Box No. 463 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1337

WANTED—A good CAPTAIN to take charge of a steamship, apply sharp with testimonials to Messrs. R. E. Collin and Co., 7—10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 1294

WANTED—By French family decent European tenants for nice airy double and single rooms with Board E.L.F. lift, very moderate. Apply to MADAME FALLOFIELD, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road. 402

WANTED an ASSISTANT either a B.A., or a P.E., well up in correspondence having at least five years' business experience.
Apply stating terms, age etc., Box No. 464, Advt. Dept., "Pombay Chronicle."

WANTED PATIENTS suffering from Consumption and other lung complaints. A consultation with the Physician will satisfy the patients. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED a PHYSICALLY strong and energetic PENSIONER who could move about and supervise a business, drawing between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 p.m. at retiring time.
Apply stating terms, age etc., to Box No. 464 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a good MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an Oil Refinery. Must be an experienced draughtsman and capable all-round man. Reply giving full details of experience, age, terms expected, etc., to "X Y Z," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1249

WANTED— a GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER with Science or Persian as Voluntary subjects on Pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 with further prospects for the English School, Viramgam. Apply with testimonials to the PRESIDENT, VIRAMGAM, MUNICIPALITY, before 15th August, 1915. 1320

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

RARE OPPORTUNITY for buying an article, high class set of furniture Original cost Rs. 7,000. Owner going abroad. Invites reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 457, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1313

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of Bungalow No. 6, Club Road, with electric lights and out-houses. Rent Rs. 95. Apply to Mrs. D. N. MIRZA, Next Scottish High School in the bear. 1335

TO LET—1 Drawing-room, Dining-room, large bed room, dressing room, bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 185. per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for CONTRACT to supply FULL DRESS UNIFORMS (woollen) to the 3rd Baroda State Infantry as under noted. Those wishing to tender for the above Contract should send their Tenders addressed to THE GENERAL OFFICER, Commanding Baroda State Army, with a deposit of 15 per cent. of the value of the Tender enclosed which must reach him within the 12th August, 1915; those received after this date will not be considered. The envelope containing the Tender and deposit should be marked "Tender for Full Dress, 3rd Baroda Infantry." All Tenders recieved up to 12 Noon on the date specified above will be opened before a Committee and considered. Those not accepted will have their deposits returned to them at their expense, therefore sufficient amount should be enclosed over and above the deposit to defray all postal charges.
The Military Department, or the Government will not hold themselves responsible for any sum thus returned going astray through any mistake or incorrectness or incompleteness of the address given by the Tenderer.

Officer Commanding	1
Captains & Lieutenants	3
Company Officers	17
Staff Havildars	4
Havildars	39
Naiks & Lance Naiks	89
Privates, Buglers, Fifers, etc	612
Total	765

All particulars regarding kinds of cloth, lace, etc., to be used, period in which to complete the Contract, samples, and other conditions of the said Contract, may be obtained at the Quartermaster-General's Office during office hours any day (Sundays and Holidays excepted). Should intending Tenderers wish to have a copy of the same instead of coming personally to see it they will be supplied with the same (except sealed samples) on receiving a fee of Rs. 5 which will not be returned under any circumstance.
The Government does not bind itself to accept lowest or any Tender.
F. NISSEN, Colonel,
Quartermaster-General,
Baroda State Army, Baroda.
Senapati Office.
Baroda, 22nd July, 1915. 490

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the Kohinoor Mills Company Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for confirming a resolution altering clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company was on the 23rd day of July, 1915, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod, the Sitting Judge in Chamber and is now pending; and that every creditor or any other person or persons interested in the Company, objecting to such alterations of the Memorandum of Association, is at liberty to appear before the Honourable Sitting Judge in Chamber on the 28th day of August 1915, to show cause if any he has against the said alteration.
Dated this 23rd day of July, 1915.
PAYNE & CO.,
1334 Attorneys for the Petitioners.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all members of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association shall hereafter that is from and after the 1st day of August, 1915, sell rice pulse, kathore and all other kinds of grain in which they are dealing to all their customers and the general public wanting to purchase any grain from their shop by measuring the same with the new measures fixed by the said Association and not by any other measure. Particulars of the new measures fixed by the Association have been printed and given to all members of the Association and the same shall be produced for inspection of any person desiring to do so.
Dated this 22nd day of July, 1915.
NARRAYENJEE BHIMJEE,
1325 Joint Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. PAYNE AND CO., Solicitors and Notaries Pulic, have removed their office to the 2nd and 3rd floors of TREACHER'S BUILDING, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, since MONDAY, the 19th instant

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the ground floor of Thorbulu House, Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, pictures and oleographs, China and Japanese vases, etc. etc., the property of Mrs. J. M. Nissim.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES OF ACAWA COTTON.

Under instructions from D. M. Tombroff, Esq., Liquidator, Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 26th July, 1915, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the Godown of Mr. Currim Sulleman, at Chinch Bunder Road, Mazagon:—
200 full pressed bales of Acawa cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE 6 PIES SHARE IN THE COMMISSION PAYABLE BY THE LAXMI COTTON MFG. CO., LTD., TO THE BOMBAY CO., LTD.

Suit No. 973 of 1914.
Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji and others. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Sheth Sahebsing Manibhoy and others. .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Court's order herein dated the 15th day of April, 1915, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will at the instance of Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, the receiver appointed in the above suit, sell by Public Auction, in the office of the said Vissanji Khimji in Wallace Street, within the Fort, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on FRIDAY. the 30th day of July, 1915, the 6 pies share of the deceased Manibhai Jaisingbhai, in the commission payable by the Laxmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, to the Bombay, Co., Ltd., the Agents of the said Company.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorney for the receiver, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 1st August next, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 'Begh Building,' Chowpaty, above Islam Club, 2nd Floor, very valuable and handsome, strong teak and blackwood plain and carved rich household furniture, rich glass and crockery, best platedware by Reed and Barton and Elkington, one telescopic mahoganised, large dining table, side-boards, one case rich cutlery for 12 persons and dinner wagons, arm and without arm chairs, rich silk tapestry, drawing room suite by Benjamin, Wimbridge and others, fancy drawing room cabinets, oleographs, fancy vases, cottage piano by Collard, clocks, mirror and panel door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, easy chairs, cloth and gown press, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich carpets, hanging and table lamps, meat-safes, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.
Property of another gentleman—
One rubber-tyred canoe shape English victoria.
One rubber-tyred canoe shape steel wheel victoria.
One pair handsome strong Arabs, 15 hands, going in single and double harness,

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

with plates mounted harness.
Catalogues will be published and furniture will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, IN SCHEME NO. 31, LALBAUGH ESTATE, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September next, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable building plot for a period of 999 years.

Plots No.	Area sq. yds.	Plots No.	Area sq. yds.
1	1219	30	389
2	464	31	389
3	523	32	389
4	548	33	389
5	548	34	389
6	548	35	374
7	545	36	381
8	545		

The above plots are fronting on 2 roads and are near the Parel Bazar.
Shops will be allowed on all these plots, and nahanis will also be allowed near the rooms.
For further particulars, Auction and Building conditions. form of lease, plan of the site can be had on application to the Trust's Department, Land Manager, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BALES OF YARN.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and on account and risk of the following defaulting purchasers:—
On account and risk of Mr. Hassum Noor Mahomed, 8 bales yarn, No. 20½s Parrot Ticket of 300 lbs. of each Meyer Sassoon Mill Ltd., 3 bales yarn No. 22s Parrot Ticket of 300 lbs. each of Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd.
On account and risk of Mr. Virchand Delcharam 30 bales yarn No. 10½s Giraffe Ticket, each of 400 lbs. of E. D. Sassoon Mills.
On account and risk of Mr. Sahebram Soorapmal 4 bales yarn No. 20½ Photo Ticket each of 300 lbs. of the Jacob Sassoon Mills.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Bholalal Bhaichand.—
38 bales of yarn each 400 lbs. No. 11½s Chinamen Ticket of Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale .

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHIKALWADI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocher and Hiralal Attorneys for the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August 1915, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises on account and risk of the mortgagor Cyriaco Caetano Pereira under the power of sale contained in the mortgage deed dated the 6th October 1913 the following property:—
All the piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the tenements, measuages and buildings standing thereon situate at Chikalwadi Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the town and island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 308 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 23 & 24 New No. 1E/13527, Old Survey No. 152, and New Survey No. 1A/7045, and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3698(7) and Street No. 1F and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north by the Chikalwadi Road aforesaid, on or towards the south by the property of Anthony Sebastian Pereira or or towards the east by a common passage and beyond it by the property of Mulji Haridas and on or towards the west by the property of P. A. Ribeiro and which said land and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ciriaco Caetano Pereira.
For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 95, Ash Lane Fort or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 26th July, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC.

Under instructions from the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Prince's Dock Shed:—
Dry dates, sugar, mixed grain, red chillies oil cake, garlic, wool, soupnuts, cottonseed, methiseed, teelseed, harda, cotton, coffee, and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF (COTTON FLY) UNCLEARED CARGO EX. PRIZE VESSEL "LINDENFELS."

By order of the Aden Prize Court and in accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879 as from time to time amended, under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 27th July 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the R. B. C. Storage Shed, Victoria Dock the following Uncleared Cargo ex. prize vessel "Lindenfels."
S. B. 240 Bales Cotton Fly.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 26th July, 1915. Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

9-30 P.M. To-night. To-night 9-30 P.M.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents:—
The Royal Illusionist and World's Master of Modern Magic:

HORACE GOLDIN

and FULL LONDON COMPANY
Including "Lily" The Bengal Tigress in the great spectacular Pantomime

"THE TIGER GOD"

A Moorish Illusionary Phantasy.

"ANIMATED SHADOWGRAPHY"

An exceedingly novel feature.

"A REVIEW OF CONJURING"

A happy blend of the magic and Protean Arts from the 15th to the 20th centuries.

GOLDIN IN 20th CENTURY'S MIRACLES.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

6 p.m. **CABIRIA** 6 p.m.
SHOWN COMPLETE IN 12 PARTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! 6-30 AT
TO-NIGHT! 10 P. M. AT
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES THEATRE

CATCHING A TRAIN.
Enourmous Success.
Screamingly funny sketch
MISS BEATRICE MERCER
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
MISS NORA MOORE
Our exclusive Drama—2 parts
PRINCE'S LOVE MATCH
Wiffle Tenor, Girl next door and other comics.
Look July 29th
CINDERELLA
PANTOMIME.

DON'T MISS TO-NIGHT'S EPISODES AT
THE NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET. | 1882
of The Most Fascinating Photo Play Ever Conceived Now Running Serially.
THE MASTER KEY
4th Instalment..5,000 feet..Episdoes 8th & 9th
Time:—7-15 to 8-45, 9-0 to 10-30, 10-45 to 12.
HALF RATES. HALF RATES.
FREE GIFTS to Patrons in BOX and FIRST CLASS THE MASTER KEY BROOCHES, TIEPINS, BUTTONS.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Practice and Evening Sessios as USUAL.
DANCE
on Saturday, 31st July, at 9-30 p. m.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS AND STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES ANILINE DYE COLOURS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, (opposite Tarachand Pursram) first floor.
By order of the office concerned:—
2 cases soluble blue colour containing 100 lbs. in each case.
1 case fast pink superior containing 100 lbs. of Switzrland.
2 cases metanil yellow containing 100 lbs. in each case, German make.
2 cases magneta crystals containing 100 lbs. in each case, Berlin make.
1 case Auramine of Belgium containing 100 lbs.
2 cases carthamine of German make concontaining 50 lbs. in each case.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Bombay, 26th July, 1915. Auctioneers.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one *anna* throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.-LaCroix&Co. S.Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI—G. Gavai, Bahishkrit Bharat Office.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—Kaluram Ram Krishna.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.-DattatrayaMahadeo Zanakar.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVANAGAR.-TrivediJethalal Kalianji
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co. Haveli.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HUBLI—G. N. Devdhar, Station Road.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDRABAD (SIND)—Standard Book State.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI—Standard Bookstall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-perativeSociety, Ld.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A.H.Wheeler& Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.— A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD— Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—La Croix & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.-A.H.Wheeler & Co
SIMLA.—Japanese stores, the mall.
SIMLA.—G. S. Merwalla.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapith.
SURAT—Dinshaw & Co. Kanpith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

WATERPROOF COATS

We have just unpacked a large quantity of the best Waterproof Coats of well-known makers; and Travelling and Outfitting requisites, etc., etc.

Prices very Moderate

A Trial is respectfully solicited,

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,
Shop No 1, Arcade Footpath,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra.
on 09 April, 2017

FAMILY GROCERIES

can be had at

MARKET RATES

(and in some cases cheaper)

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL STORES

NEXT TO HOTEL MAJESTIC,

Opp. PYRKE'S.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE OCIETY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENTS.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., TD.

Incorporated in Eng....d.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated in Canada.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Incorporated in England.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

General Agents

GRAHAM'S BUILDING, Fort.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per case
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

Did you get your copy of KAM SHASTRA

OR

A GUIDE TO HEALTH, WEALTH AND PROSPERITY?

IF NOT

Write for it to-day.

It can be had free for the asking

Vaidya Shastri,

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

Atauk-Nigrah Pharmacy,

Jamnagar—Kathiawar.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion. D 12

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 23th.

Tregurno	Humphreys	Malta
Islami	Watson	Aden

DEPARTURE.

July 25.

Caledonia	Dowell	London

The following steamers received port clearance on Saturday:—

Steamer	Varela	for Gulf Ports
"	Kirin Maru	for Kobe

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading.

Steamer	Dwarka	for Persian Gulf
"	Chakdara	for Persian Gulf

S. S. Tregurno:—The steamer Tregurno, 2,646 tons, Captain P. U. Humphreys, arrived here on Friday evening last, from Malta, which port she left on the 2nd instant, in ballast.

S. S. Islami:—The steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain B. Watson, arrived here on Friday evening from Aden, which port she left on the 15th instant, with general goods and passengers.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Caledonia, 3,429 tons, Captain E. R. Dowell, sailed yesterday for London, via Aden, Suez, Marseilles and Gibraltar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varela, 1,931 tons, Captain B. F. Gulliver, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf Ports, via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kirin Maru, 2,735 tons, Captain T. Sasaki, will sail to-day for Kobe, via Tuticorin, Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo on board.

Saturday, July 24th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D.E. Roumelian	Doig	T. M. & Co
N. Rosemoor	Tippet	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	K. N. & Co
Mahanadi	K. N. & Co
Ponani	K. N. & Co
Satranji	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
2	Olympia	Andrew	W. & A. G. & Co
3	ClanMacfarlene	Swanton	J. Finlay & Co
5	Yamato Maru	Baba	N. Y. Kaisha
6	Bahrein	Bouvet	T. M. & Co
7	Roma	Andrea	Italian M. S. B. Co
8	Crewe Hall	Jones	K. N. & Co
9	Varela	Denue	M. M. & Co
10	City of Vienna	Field	K. N. & Co
14	Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

MEARWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3	Luzon Maru	Miyata	N. Y. Kaisha
4	Niritas	Deccanty	D. Nanjee & Sons

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Kassra	Gulliver M. M. & Co
Islami	Watson
Tregurno	Humphreys

EXPORTS.

July 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 3 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 155 bales wool, H. E. Goolmahomed & Sons; 40 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 158 bales wool, Manubhoy & Co.; 200 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 23 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 6 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 75 bales wool, L. Goculdas.

Romelian (s) 60 bales wool, Vomersee, 59 bales wool, M. Balia; 1,192 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons, 42 bales cotton raw, Vomersee.

FOR GENOA.

Roma (s) 202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Tregurno (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Luzon Maru (s) 218 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Luzon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Clan Macfarlane from Glasgow and Liverpool, Agents, J. Finlay & Co.:—62 casks zinc chloride, 25 bags, 60 kegs gleaber salts, 40 cases, 12 casks glycerene, 1 barrel groceries, 32 barrels silicate of soda, 6 cases medicine, 110 bags nitrate of soda, 199 bags bleaching powder, 15 kegs soda bicarbonate, 58 drums caustic soda, 5 kegs tartaric acid, 145 casks tragasol, 1 drum, 68 kegs, 22 casks, 19 quncheons aniline salts, 3 bags dextrine, 3 cases ammonia, 16 casks salamoneac, 166 drums magnesium chloride, 12 casks, 21 barrels bisulphate of soda, 11 casks steroline, 7 cases dentrifice, 9 casks bicromate of potash, 32 casks lead acetate, 210 kegs disinfectant powder, 33 casks muciline, 5 cases sulphuric acid, 5 cases hydro chloric acid, 50 cases muriatic acid, 15 casks bleaching paste, 65 bags farina, 5 cases vegetable fat, 686 bags starch, 25 cases table salt, 240 bags salt, 37 casks, 1 case 18,800 tiles, 3 cases bricks, 200 bags pipeclay, 950 casks china clay, 1 case capsules, 15 crates, asbestos cement sheets, 18 crates, 2 hhds, 3 casks earthenware, 40 drums bituminal solution, 10 cases glass globes, 335 cases window glass, 5 kegs benzo fast scarlet, 1 case aniline colour, 10 casks, 1 keg aligerine, 62 cases shoes, 8 casks indigo, 125 cases spirits, 10 kegs indigo substitute, 237 cases wine, 398 cases beer, 1 cask, 7 kegs, 372 cases whisky, 1 case gramaphone parts, 66 barrels tallow, 25 cases stoves, 8 casks sulphur black, 1 case leather lace, 6 cases, 36 trusses buffalo pickers, 8 cases roller skins, 17 trusses picking bands, 4 cases leather cloth, 1 case rawhide pinion, 2 rolls, 14 trusses, hair belting, 22 cases, 9 truss leather belting, 120 tins glue, 70 drums, 3 barrels, grease, 20 casks white sugar of lead, 4 cases leather buffers, 7 barrels cylinder oil, 7 casks loom oil, 2 barrels olive oil, 1 bale rope coir, 1 case rubber belting, 3 cases rubber sheeting, 1 case rubber tyres, 16 cases lamp black, 4 casks, 292 cases nails, 95 barrels lubricating oil, 200 barrels rosin, 10 cases aluminium, 50 cases corn flour, 18 trusses leather, 1 case ham, 1 case biscuits, 14 loose, yellow metal sheets, 96 bags sago flour, 1 cae varnish, 2 caks airedale yellow paste, 517 cases tin plates, 82 cases, 340 bales paper, 1 barrel, 267 drums, 2 cases, 20 casks oil, 1,051 kegs, 2 crates paint, 87 cases, 1 keg colour, 21 kegs, 2 casks sulphur colour, 7 cases umbrella fitting, 8 cases tobacco, 60 cases, 9 barrels, 10 drums, 3,619 boxes soap, 1 case cotton laces, 2 cases cotton and linnen goods, 2 cases twine, 2 cases, 31 coils, 13 bales cotton rope, 5 cases cotton net, 6 cases mixed cottons, 1 case linnen thread, 3 cases linnens, 14 coils, 9 cases cotton banding, 20 cases woollen and cotton goods, 40 bales woollens, 4 cases oil cloth, 9 cases, 6 trusses cotton belting, 5 bales sailcloth, 74 cases sewing cotton thread, 558 cases, 465 bales cotton yarn, 1,136 bales, 217 cases cotton piece goods 6 case, cotton and artificial silk goods.

MAXIMUM Isurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI J. P.

Managing Director,

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th July 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 0.18in. and Delhi 0.19in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Punjab but damper in the south-west Punjab. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Mainpuri has had 0.61in. and Allahabad 0.12in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local; Jodhpur has had 0.31in. and Jaipur 0.40in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Kathiawar and local in Gujarat; Bhuj has had 0.55in., Dwarka 3.54in. Rajkot 0.24in and Surat 1.06in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West, Gujarat and at Bhuj and Dwarka in Kathiawar; night temperature is also above normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local. Hoshangabad has had 0.40in. Akola 0.57in. and Raipur 0.59in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the northern half of the division and at Akola.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.59in. Ratnagiri 0.10in. Mormugao 0.50in. and Karwar 1.55. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.80in of rain and Hyderabad 0.24in. Skies are moderately clouded.

General Remarks. The area of low pressure off Bombay has disappeared. Rainfall has reappeared in north-west India and the United Provinces but has decreased in the Peninsula. It has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the east Punjab and Kathiawar, local in Rajputana, the United and the Central Provinces and Gujarat, while some showers have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the east Punjab, the United and the Central Provinces, a few showers in the north and the south-west Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. A few showers may occur also in the Bombay Deccan. Some decrease in rainfall is possible on the west coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 24th of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	98.4	86.0	85	..	0	0
Jask	94.9	86.5	77	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	93.3	84.5	80	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.9	90.1	78	..	0.53	—1.30
Rawalpindi	99.5	82.3	55	..	3.40	—4.55
Lahore	103.8	87.2	56	..	1.99	—4.02
Hissar	104.8	80.5	66	0.02	2.32	..
Ambala	97.9	79.1	82	0.18	4.86	—4.49
Delhi	96.1	82.9	83	0.19	3.74	—5.78
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.2	84.6	80	0.06	5.63	—4.47
Mainpur	95.9	78.1	96	0.61	3.81	—5.10
Jhansi	99.6	82.8	64	..	7.19	—6.79
Cawnpore	97.4	81.1	83	..	7.02	—4.97
Allahabad	97.6	82.5	70	0.12	10.87	—2.95
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.5	89.8	53	..	0.06	—0.92
Karachi	92.3	84.6	86	..	0.07	—3.15
Ajmer	98.8	82.1	70	..	1.15	—6.63
Jaipore	99.7	81.4	76	0.40	1.71	—6.33
Kotah	105.6	86.2	60	..	2.31	—8.57
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	78.2	89	0.55	3.61	—3.50
Dwarka	89.8	82.5	93	3.54	6.35	—1.01
Veraval	84.0	80.1	84	..	5.25	—3.48
Rajkot	90.9	76.6	88	0.24	5.57	—7.59
Bhavnagar Para	96.8	81.6	77	..	6.80	—1.18
Surat	91.7	77.7	93	1.06	13.26	—8.50
Ahmedabad	98.9	79.9	79	0.04	7.51	—6.99
Deesa	98.3	81.0	87	..	3.86	—5.35
Neemuch	96.4	78.2	80	..	8.54	—2.07
Indore	92.6	76.2	81	..	6.76	—6.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.9	78.9	77	0.03	16.50	—5.19
Saugor	91.8	78.3	82	..	9.59	—3.51
Hoshangabad	92.5	78.0	86	0.40	11.13	—7.05
Khandaw	94.6	78.7	79	..	11.19	—1.14
Akola	992.3	77.4	82	0.57	11.46	—1.90
Amroat	91.2	75.6	85	0.09	7.05	—7.18
Nagpur	91.1	76.8	88	..	13.45	—6.64
Chanda	93.5	78.4	77	0.06	11.93	—9.62
Raipur	92.7	77.6	91	0.59	11.47	—8.45
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.3	79.4	86	0.71	45.76	5.68
Ratnagiri	84.7	79.3	83	0.10	45.47	—12.36
Mormugao	84.3	76.7	95	0.50	50.22	—5.10
Karwar	81.0	75.2	95	1.55	53.11	—17.59
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.8	75.2	84	..	10.32	1.94
Ahmednagar	85.7	70.9	81	..	12.89	5.14
Poona	84.0	72.3	82	0.05	20.14	9.87
Sholapur	86.7	76.2	98	0.03	9.92	1.67
Bijapur	84.2	72.2	85	0.05	5.62	0.57
Belgaum	74.1	68.7	92	0.80	16.00	—4.82
Ahmedabad	86.3	72.3	85	0.09	16.10	5.76
Nizamabad (Indur).	92.1	75.8	78	..	9.87	—2.67
Hyderabad	86.5	73.7	83	0.24	17.69	8.63
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	78.5	74.4	95	1.66	52.49	—15.55
Calicut	79.6	73.6	94	0.72	54.34	—4.24
Cochin	84.9	73.2	92	1.55	60.60	9.69
Colombo	85.0	75.3	89	0.01	18.08	6.35
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Bellary	88.8	80.2	78	..	13.82	4.27
Masulipatam	87.1	75.5	70	..	10.70	7.37
Cuddapah	95.4	79.3	71	0.02	9.02	3.03
Madras	92.0	79.3	76	..	9.14	3.18
Coimbatore	80.8	67.8	89	0.01	9.99	4.03
Trichinopoly	93.1	77.4	69	..	4.65	2.22
Negapatam	98.3	78.5	83	..	3.24	0.44

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 24th July 1915, was 29-904 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Why be weak and nervous—tone up the system, quiet the nerves. Stearns Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases circulation, builds up tissues and invigorates the entire system. 20

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 24.

The rainfall decreased in the Peninsula and increased in Northern India, the North-western Districts being the only area where no rain has fallen. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Konkan, Malabar and South Hyderabad; local in Upper Burma, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, East Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and North Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Bombay-Deccan and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Table Island one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu four; Akyab and Tavoy three; Bassein, Diamond Island, Toungoo one and a half; Cherrapunjee four; Dibrugarh one and a half; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Burdwan five; Dinajpur two; Darjeeling one and a half; Berhampore, Jalpaiguri, Patna one; Gaya three; Lucknow, Mainpuri, Jaipur a half; Dwarka four; Surat one; Karwar, Mangalore one and half; and Mercara and Cochin one.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in the Punjab.

A RETROSPECT.

The rainfall to date is considerably in defect throughout Upper India. The meteorological report for the past week states that an area of low pressure, such as often accompanies a renewal of the activity of the monsoon, was shown during the week in both the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. It caused an increase of rain in Burma and the south of the Poninsula, but, as is usually the case, exercised temporarily a prejudicial effect in other parts of the country.

RAIN AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 24.

After a break of ten days' good rain is falling, but a great deal is needed to make up the deficiency.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24hours to 8 a.m. of 24th July 1915.	Total since June1st 1915.	June 1st to 24th July 1914.	June 1st to 24th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.71	45 76	32.88	57.00
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.30	44.14	36.09	66.46
Esplanade[Gokuldas Tej. Hosp.]	0.31	44.07	36 63	65.30
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.55	50.48	39.29	67.86

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour sstated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Tim.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h m	ft. in.	July	h. m	ft. in.
SAT.	24	m 9 52	27 10	24	m 2 37	15 9
		9 22a	25 9		3 50a	20 1
SUN.	25	m 10 41	26 9	25	m 3 35	15 6
		10 25a	26 5		4 42a	19 1
MO.	26	m 11 25	29 5	26	m 4 28	14 11
		11 20a	27 0		5 23a	18 1
TU.	27	m 0 6a	29 0	27	m 5 17	14 10
					6 12a	17 4
W.	28	m 0 9	27 6	28	m 6 2	15 1
		0 45a	29 9		6 52a	16 9
TH.	29	m 0 54	27 7	29	m 6 44	15 9
		1 22a	29 4		7 31a	16 7
FR.	30	m 1 38	27 4	30	m 7 23	16 8
		1 57a	28 8		9 9a	16 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 24	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h. 12m.	Sunset	7h. 17m.
,, 25	(Sunday)	,,	0h. 13m.	,,	7h. 17m.
,, 26	(Monday)	,,	6h. 13m.	,,	7h. 17m.
,, 27	(Tuesday)	,,	6h. 13m.	,,	7h. 17m.
,, 28	(Wednesday)	,,	6h. 14m.	,,	7h. 16m.
,, 29	(Thursday)	,,	6h. 14m.	,,	7h. 16m.
,, 30	(Friday)	,,	6h. 14m.	,,	7h. 16m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Perigee, July 24th, 10-9h. a.m Full Moon 26th, 5h. 41-0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Aug. 3rd 2h. 57-3m. a.m.; Apogee, 5th, 8-1h. p.m.; New Moon 11th, 4h. 22-4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 47-5m. a.m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 23rd July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.639	inches.
Temperature of Air	81.9	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.6	,,
Dew Point	78.8	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.905	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	9.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3	,,
Minimum do. do. .	77.2	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S,SSW,WSW,SW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	191	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.96	inches.
Total fall during month	5.15	,,
Do. do. year	46.66	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 24th	0.51	,,

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. D 10

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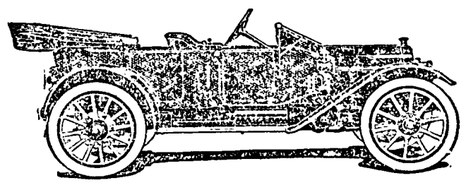

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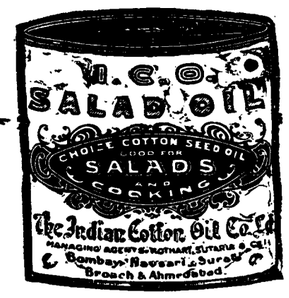

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Reina Victoria per box of 50	Rs.	6	12
High Life In The East per box of 50	,,	5	0 0
Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50	,,	4	8 0
Londres per box of 100	,,	7	12 0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	,,	7	8 0
Entreactos per box of 100	,,	6	0 0

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alisa Building Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

BANKING PROFITS.

Discussing banking prospects a correspondent in a home paper says:—

Naturally enough, unusual difficulty is felt in abnormal times such as the present in estimating the character of the forthcoming banking dividends or even the extent of bankers' profits during the past six months. The very general decline which has taken place in share values would in itself suggest expectations of a general reduction in dividends, but past experience has shown that in this matter bankers seem inclined to pursue a varying policy. Six months ago, for example, when it was generally anticipated that there might be a very general reduction only a certain number of banks actually effected a reduction, although in at least one or two instances some unnecessary strain would seem to have been made to keep up the previous distribution. Judged from the mere stand-point of the difference between the market rate for bills and bankers' allowance on deposits, the past half year has been a poor one in the matter of profit margins, but as a matter of fact there have been many other directions apart from ordinary fine bank paper in which bankers have been enabled to employ their money profitably during the past six months.

WAR INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

Starting, therefore, on the bed-rock fact in London, at any rate, the deposit rate allowed by banks has been as low as 2 per cent. during the six months (though, of course, in the country 2½ per cent. and perhaps occasionally higher rates have been given), all that was essential for the building up of substantial profits was the opportunity for the profitable employment of money outside the ordinary bank bill. And this opportunity has probably been forthcoming in the great industrial activity specially connected with the war, for, although such activity may have been patchy and more pronounced in certain parts of the kingdom, it has been sufficiently widespread to affect most of the large London-country banking institutions. The rate for trade bills, too, it must be remembered, has been high throughout the period under review, thus affording another channel for the profitable employment of bankers' money. And again in the matter of Stock Exchange loans although the volume of business has not been great the rate on pre-Moratorium loans to the Stock Exchange has been exceedingly high, while post-Moratorium advances have also commanded fairly stiff rates.

HEAVY OUTGOINGS.

On the other hand, the total on the expenditure side has probably been unusually heavy, for even in the matter of salaries the outgoings must have been very large when allowance is made for the vast numbers away at the war on full earnings, their places being taken by temporary workers, whose salaries have constituted an additional burden. Nor must the item of bad debts be left out of sight, because in times such as the present, when it has been the special duty of bankers (a duty which was very courageously performed last autumn) to assist in every way the trade of the country, the item of bad debts may easily prove to be a considerable one. And, finally, there is the most important consideration of all in the matter of the valuation of securities. It is true that the forthcoming dividends are interim distributions, and that scarcely any of the banks publish balance-sheets till next December, but, all the same, the enormous depreciation which has taken place in the investment securities will have to be allowed for before making the dividend reductions. Some, no doubt, will do this deliberately writing off very large amounts, and others by making some great increase in the carry forward. And when all allowance is made, first, for satisfactory profits, secondly, for the heavy outgoings and depreciation in stocks, and, thirdly, for the great uncertainties of the future, we would strongly advocate a uniform policy of slight dividend reductions, especially perhaps in the case of those where no such reduction was made six months ago. Whether, however, such a policy will be pursued time will show, but unquestionably those banks who six months ago elected to reduce their dividends and add extensively to their inner reserves although able to pay higher dividends, have no cause at the present time to regret the course which they then pursued.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 23rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
"	Sales of East Indian ..	100
"	Imports	17,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. .. ..	5.13d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. .. ..	7.20d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct. ..	9.16
" "	Jan. ..	9.59
New York Official noon call	Oct. ..	9.22
" "	Jan. ..	9.62
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. ..	9.07
" "	Jan. ..	9.41

London, July 24th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" "	Imports	4,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. .. ..	5.21
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. .. ..	7.20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 23rd.

		Bales.
Estimated Sales ..	.. .. ..	12,000
Total Imports ..	.. .. ..	17,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To day's price.
July	5.02	5.03
July-Aug.	5.02	5.03
Aug.-Sept.	5.05	5.06
Sept.-Oct.	5.14	5.15
Oct.-Nov.	5.21	5.22
Nov.-Dec.	5.27	5.28
Dec.-Jan.	5.32	5.33
Jan.-Feb.	5.37	5.38
Feb.-March	5.41	5.42
March-April	5.46	5.47
April-May.	5.50	5.51
May-June	5.53	5.54
June-July	5.56	5.57
July Aug.	5.59	5.60

Liverpool, July 23rd.

		Bales.
Estimated Sales	.. .. ..	6,000
Total Imports ..	.. .. ..	4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.08	5.09
July-Aug.	5.08	5.09
Aug.-Sept.	5.11	5.12
Sept.-Oct.	5.20	5.21
Oct.-Nov.	5.27	5.28
Nov.-Dec.	5.33	5.34
Dec.-Jan.	5.38	5.39
Jan.-Feb.	5.43	5.44
Feb.-March	5.48	5.49
March-April	5.53	5.54
April-May	5.57	5.58
May-June	5.60	5.61
June-July	5.63	5.64
July-Aug.	5.66	5.67

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 23rd,

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.02	5.08
July-Aug.	5.02	5.08
Aug.-Sep.	5.05	5.11
Sep. Oct.	5.14	5.20
Oct.-Nov.	5.21	5.27
Nov.-Dec.	5.27	5.33
Dec.-Jan.	5.32	5.38
Jan.-Feb.	5.37	5.43
Feb.-March	5.41	5.48
March-April	5.46	5.53
April-May	5.50	5.57
May-June	5.53	5.60
June-July	5.56	5.63
July-Aug.	5.59	5.66

Liverpool, July 24th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
July	5.08	5.06
July-Aug.	5.08	5.06
Aug.-Sept.	5.11	5.09
Sept.-Oct.	5.20	5.19
Oct.-Nov.	5.27	5.26
Nov.-Dec.	5.33	5.32
Dec.-Jan.	5.38	5.37
Jan.-Feb.	5.43	5.42
Feb.-March	5.48	5.47
March-April.	5.53	5.52
April-May	5.57	5.55
May-June	5.60	5.59
June-July	5.63	5.61
July-Aug.	5.66	5.64

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 23rd

Good Bengal M. G.	3.85 d.
F.G. " "	4.00 d.
Fine " "	4.15 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	4.35 d
F.G. " "	4.50 d.
Fine " "	4.65 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	4.35 d.
Fine " "	4.65 d
Good Broach	4.75 d
F.G. "	4.90 d.
Fine "	5.05 d.

Tone of cloths:—Manchester market is quiet with a fair demand.

London, July 24th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.85d.
F. G. " "	4.00d.
Fine " "	4.15d.
Good Oomra M. G.	4.35d.
F. G. " "	4.50d.
Fine " "	4.65d.
Good M. G. Oomra	4.35d.
Fine " "	4.65d.
Good Broach	4.75d.
F. G. "	4.90d.
Fine "	5.05d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	16,000
" Forwarded	89,000
" Imports	52,000
" Stock	1,574,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday July 24th.

	Bales.
American Visible Supply	3,454,000
Total Sales	56,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	6,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Stock	78,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,600
East Indian Actual Exports	90
East Indian Imports	0,000
American Afloat	30,009
East Indian Afloat	12,000
Total Afloat	25,000

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, July 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain }	16,000
" " to Continent }	
Futures at New York Oct.	9.23
Previous closing price	9.15
Futures at New York Jan.	9.62
Previous closing price	9.53
Spot Cotton at New York	9.25
Previous price	9.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.63
Previous price	8.63
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.07
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.42
Previous price	9.35
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.40
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅛

New York, July 23rd.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	32,000
" Exports to Great Britain }	48,000
" " to France and Continent }	

When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most improved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you.

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports. ..	780,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	468,000

New York, July 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain }	10,000
" " to Continent }	
Futures at New York Oct.	9.17
Previous closing price	9.23
Futures at New York Jan.	9.54
Previous closing price	9.62
Spot Cotton at New York	9.25
Previous price	9.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.63
Previous price	8.63
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.00
Previous price	9.07
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.35
Previous price	9.42
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.40
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅛

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅜

Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall is due to absence of buyers and China selling.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅛
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	5⅛
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5¼
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅜
Interest day to day loans	4¼
" 7 day market loans	4¼

The sum of £65,000 previously earmarked for Egypt has been released.

London, July 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 7/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅛
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5⅛
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5¼
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅜
Interest day to day loans	4¼
" 7 day market loans	4¼

MAILS.

London, July 23rd.

The Bombay mails have been delivered here to-day.

London July 23rd.

Sheep skins sale closed to-day. Quiet Sold. 500,000

Madras Prime 2d. dearer.
Madras Medium 1d. dearer.
Madras ordinary ½ to 1d. lower.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, July 23rd,

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, July Sellers	56/3

Tone:—Firm.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. July Sellers	56/3

Tone:—Firm.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56

Tone:—Firm.

F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	55/7½

Tone:—Firm.

Wheat Choice White Bombay. July Sellers firm	56/9
Wheat Bombay Club No. 2 July Sellers	55/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.
Victorian Nominal.
New South Wales Nominal.

Karachi Barley July/Aug. sellers	36/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug, buyers	55/9
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Jnly-Aug. buyers	49/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Ang-Sept. paid.	56
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. sellers	50/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July/Aug. buyers	52

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August buyers.	£8-15.0

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£74½
Copper Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best selected Copper	83½
Hard Spelter	£62½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£20/10

FREIGHT.

Coals:— Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	19/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	19/4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. August-October	21/10⅞
Linseed, Calcutta, July-Aust ygurb ue	55½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-August. sellers	2/6
Ceylon Rubber. Sept.-Oct. buyers	2/5½

London, July 24th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-ship July Sellers	56/9

Tone:—Firmly held.

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56/9

Tone:—Firmly held.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July sellers.	56/6

Tone:—Firmly held.

Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. July Sellers	56/1½

Tone:—Firmly held.

Wheat Bombay Choice White July Sellers	57/3

Tone:—Firmly held.

Wheat Bombay Club No. 2 July Sellers.	56/3

Tone.—Firmly held.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

Kraachi Barley July-August Buyers	36/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. July-August Sellers	55/9
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-August sellers	49/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. August-Sept, Value	56
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. sellers ..	50/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August; sellers.	53/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. sellers	£8/15

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-August sellers	2/6
Ceylon Rubber September Oct. sellers	2/5½

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£74½
Copper Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	89½
Hard Spelter	£62½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£ 22-10

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value.	25

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay July 24.

The market is about Re. 1 higher than yesterday with little business doing either in ready or forward.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengals, January 182.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Arrivals January 205.
Good M. G. Broach April 238.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach		..	238	Apr. 25.16
M.G. "	212-3	..	..	July 1915.
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	188	183	..	Jan. 25.16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm. ..	205	..	..	Jan. 25.16
H.G. Bhangaikote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M.G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaun, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	191	..	..	July 1915.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	211	Do.
H. G. Western	..	..	179	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	187	Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	..	212	Do.
M.G. Compta	..	..	208-9	Do.
M.G. Bengals	160	..	..	Do.
M.G. Do.	162-3	..	..	Sept. 1915
M.G. Akola Khgm. ..	192	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 23rd July. 1915:—

Cotton	1,017 Bales.
Wheat	5,434 cwts.
Linseed	6,017 "
Rape Rai and Mustard Seed ...	1,223 "
Ginjellyseed	584 "
Poppyseed	14 "
Groundnuts	822 "
Castorseed	5,783 "
Rice	261 "
Myrabollams	1,467 "
Cottonseed	17,699 "
Mowraseed	86 "
Gram	492 "
Joowar	2,200 "
Barley	4,283 "

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1914	650,000
Receipts from 1st September to 22nd July	2,586,162
	3,236,162
Shipments do.	1,676,879
	1,559,283
Afloat	28'166
	1,531,117
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date	788,000
Stock of cotton in all hands	743,117

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 6-12 R.D. per cwt
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-9-9, R.D. per cwt

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-11 B.T. per cwt
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-10, R.D. per cwt

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-12 R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-13, R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-4 B.T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 7-9, B.T. per cwt

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-12. R.D. per cwt

Groundnuts.
Bold Rs. 37-8, B.T. per candy

Mowraseed.
Rs. 3-14. R.D. per cwt

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-8-6, R.D. per cwt

Cottonseed.
Rs. 22. B.T. per candy

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 44, B.T. per candy

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 37-32.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 7/8 from 16th Aug.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.

A slight irritation in the throat may lead to a hacking cough. Zymole Trokeys stop it; they soothe the irritation and strengthen the throat. B-14

Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do. ..... 185¼ nominal
60 d-s Hong-Kong 130¼
Do. Shanghai 165¼
60 d-s Yokohama 151¼

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-13-6
Australian Do.	24-5-6
Bombay Do.	24-1-6
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	57-13-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay July 24.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a slightly weak tone to-day. Tata Iron and Steel shares also in sympathy with Mill shares dropped a little.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids declined to Rs. 540, Standards to Rs. 910, Fazulbhai to Rs. 377½, Madhavji to Rs. 1,107½ and Indore Malwas to Rs. 173¾.

Centrals stood weak at Rs. 1,817½ and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,420.

Kohinoors dropped to Rs. 605.

Currimbhai stood firm at Rs. 181¼.

Ahmedabad Advance declined to Rs. 715.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 202.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares stood unchanged at Rs. 922½.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares declined to Rs. 199½ and Ordinary to Rs. 103¾.

Central Provinces Ry. shares declined to Rs. 112 x. d. Tapti Valleys stood steady at Rs. 565.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,562½ and Bank of India to Rs. 54 x. d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ p.c. G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 89¼.

Small (clean) pieces were in request at Rs. 90¾.

4 p.c. Municipal Bonds were placed at Rs. 98½ (long dated).

CALCUTTA SHARE MART

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

In the Share Market to-day there was again a characteristic want of animation. The jute shares were practically unchanged at yesterday's rates, there was no further decline in values but in the absence of demand the trade put through was entirely retail in character. In other directions the tone of the market was equally dull. Towards the close there was a better inquiry for jute shares and prices improved. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Borra 8-8; Raneegunge 23-2; Sendra 12-8.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 81-8; Clive (ord) 71-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 176-8 Kanknarrah (ord) 294; Kelvin (ord) 169.

Tea:—Grob 46; Hattichira 31; Kornafuli 117; North Western Cachar 220.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (ord) 293; Allahabad Bank (pref) 110; Bukhtiarpur Bihar Railway 98; Chowringhee Properties (cum pref) 115; Delhi-Shahdara-Saharanpur Railway 132; Howrah Oil 21; India General (ord) 139.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 89-10 to 89-12 and small lots were done at 90-1 to 90-2.

CALCUTTA, July 24.

At the Share Market on Saturday, the jute mills shares ruled easy but with no further decline in rates, and only retail business was passing in small parcels. Tea shares failed to attract attention, and coal shares were neglected. Following sales took place:—

Coal:—Central Dharmaband 14, Equitable 27.

Jute:—Barnagore 81, Clive (ord) 72, Fort Gloster (ord) 228, Fort William (ord) 66, Kamarhatty (ord) 176.

Miscellaneous:—Beechwood Estate Debentures 104.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 89/12 to 90, and small lots were done at 90 to 90/4.

WEEKLY CROPS REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 23.

The weekly crop reports in to-day's Gazette show that in Assam the floods have affected the standing crops in western Bengal and in parts of Behar and in Orissa and Chota Nagpur more rain is frequently wanted.

In a few districts in the United Provinces standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts while in others agricultural operations have been somewhat retarded by the want of rain.

Throughout the Punjab rain is badly wanted.

In Kashmir prices are rising. Rajputana, Central India, and Central Provinces are suffering from want of rain.

In Bombay the rainfall has been beneficial but more is needed.

In Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras conditions are fair.

EXPORT OF WHEAT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A CORRECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Owing to an error in transmission of the message of the 23rd instant, the amount of wheat exported to the United Kingdom was given as thirty-five thousand three hundred tons, whereas, the correct figure is eighty-five thousand three hundred tons.

AN OVERCROWDED JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The District Jail of Barisal is still overcrowded with a large number of convict and under-trial prisoners. The capacity of the jail is 700 but at present 1,100 persons are accommodated there. This increase is mainly due to the arrest of accused in the dacoity cases which are now being tried by the Special Commissioners.

The Special Tribunal has disposed of ten cases in which some forty persons were accused. To relieve congestion in the jail a number of prisoners are being sent to other places.

Why?

—Overheat the body and burden the digestion with wines and 'cups' when Horlick's is equally palatable and far more beneficial.

—You will like this clean, satisfying drink because it is 'quite different' from all others, gives no trouble to make, and is wonderfully re-vivifying.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

Horlick's Malted Milk

The NAVY

Serves the Empire and the "Empire" serves the Navy.

Every British battleship has an Empire Typewriter as part of its equipment—striking tribute to the worth and efficiency of this all-British machine

Complete YOUR equipment for the battles of business by purchasing an—

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER

The simplest, strongest, most reliable, most durable and easiest to work of all makes on the market to-day. The "Empire" weighs only 16½ lbs. Can be carried about with ease stands any amount of rough handling and costs only Rs. 225. Visible writing. Light touch. Perfect and permanent alignment.

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BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Quality approved by Port Trust and other authorities in the East to be as good as any imported Cement. Barrel of 400 lbs. gross.

Sold by—

Messrs. A. Fazulbhai & Co. Hinganghat, C.P.
A. H. Naser Ladiwala .. Duncan Road, Bombay.
Abdul Vahed Kumberali Bros. Nagdevi St.
Cooper & Co. .. Abdul Rehman Street.
Sha Dayabhai Ambalal.. Mandvi, Bombay.
Ebrahim & Co...63, Main Street, Poona.

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SHELL — — MOTOR SPIRIT
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Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.

Shell Case Oil 150⁰
Sister case oil 125⁰ Rising Sun brand 135⁰
Bear brand 125⁰ Bull brand 125⁰
Swan brand 125⁰

LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.

GESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.

TURBENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian Railways.

TREASE Black or Yellow, excellent quality at moderate prices.

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE
GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM.
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known English towns, and fulfills conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT. (SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last Competition were

Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School, Acharyappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.
Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road, Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

LAHORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE CROWN

(From our own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 24.

The Special Commissioners proceeded to-day with the Lahore conspiracy case. The Government Advocate commenced the arguments for the Crown. He said if the object of the conspiracy was to turn out the English, it made no difference whether the accused were merely tools in the hands of instigators. At the same time it was true that the murder of the police, seduction of troops and collection of arms and money were the means contemplated from the very beginning. This conspiracy could not be separated from Har Dayal and the paper "Ghadar," which was started by him after consultation with many of the accused and for which they contributed liberally, thereby identifying themselves with the paper which was the mouthpiece of the party.

The idea of creating a rising in India, continued Mr. Petman, had come into existence in 1913, if not earlier. In fact it originated so far back as 1907, the year of seditious activity in India and the conspirators included Ram Chandra, Barkat Ullah, Bhagwan Singh an Har Dayal as well as some other accused. Counsel referred to the Punjab Chief Court judgment in the Delhi conspiracy case, which laid down that it was not necessary in a conspiracy case to prove that accused had entered into direct agreement and also that an accused must accept the responsibility for the subsequent acts of his co-accused.

GENERAL BERNHARDI'S VISIT TO CALIFORNIA.

The Government Advocate, continuing, said the well known German General Bernharile paid a visit to California in 1913 and Har Dayal's writing in the "Ghadar" previous to the war showed that he had knowledge of the coming war with Germany, on which he relied in her conflict with England on success in creating trouble in India, Egypt and South Africa.

Mr. Petman then proceeded to read extracts from the "Ghadar" newspaper, commencing with the issue of the 1st November 1913 and ending with the issue of 15th September 1914. The three articles, he said, were seditious and inflammatory and were incitements to war and rebellion and also contained the proceedings of various meetings of Indians held in different places and on different dates in California. The audience in every case took an enthusiastic part in the proceedings and took vows to further the objects of the party. The extracts, argued counsel, fully corroborated the statements of approvers and brought out clearly the revolutionary objects of the Pacific Coast Hindi Sabha, while they abounded in references to the Indian Mutiny of 1857 and articles held up the mutineers as national heroes and as examples for the present generation. They also gave reasons for the failure of the 1857 mutiny and warned Indians against the repetition of the old instance. There was, stated Mr. Petman, very great resemblance between the treatment of the Mutiny in Bhai Paramanad's "History of India" and in the "Ghadar" newspaper. The writings of the official order, he further claimed demolished with one sweep the accused Jagat Ram's contention that the "Ghadar" party consisted only of the "Ghadar" staff, but showed that it was an extensive organisation of which a large number of people were members.

INDIANS ASKED TO HELP GOVERNMENT.

The article in the issue of 4th August 1914, declared that the bugle of war had sounded and the white troops would leave for Europe. It, therefore, exhorted the Indians in America to go to India, seduce the Indian troops and set up a mutiny. This argued the Government Advocate, absolutely negatived the idea of the movement being a constitutional one even at the start. The paper again and again asked the Indians to help the Germans by creating a rebellion in India.

Mr. Petman passed on to refer to and quote from other seditious literature printed in and outside India, an issue of the "Ghadar" in memory of Mr. Tilak's release, various issues of "Ghadar-di-Gunj," "Ghadar Sandes-Ilan-i-Jang," a poster on the "golden opportunities" and a "Bara Mah," which were exhortations to rebellion and mentioned, dacoities, mutiny, massacre, war, the breaking-up of railway lines, cutting of telegraph wires and demolition of bridges, as the means necessary for achieving liberation. The idea of rights was to be left, and an appeal made solely to force.

HOSTILITY TO THE POLICE.

LAHORE, July 25.

The Government Advocate, continuing, said it was also apparent from the evidence that one of the objects of conspirators was to murder the police, which it was easy to comprehend in view of their failure to seduce the police. On the other hand it was remarkable that whenever they hatched a plan, the police invariably came in their way and thwarted their plans, exposing the designs of the conspirators, pursuing and capturing them and bringing them to justice. This was similar to the state of things in Bengal.

The Government Advocate then dealt with the evidence of Amar Singh, an approver.

With reference to Amar Singh's attempt to whittle down the objects of the conspiracy, it was contended by the Government Advocate that this was due to the approver's anxiety to save his great friend Prithi Singh. This, however, was conclusive proof of his not being a creature of the police. Amar Singh's story was worthy of credit, except on one point, where he contradicted himself.

VALUE OF APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Discussing the value which should be placed on the evidence of the approvers, the Government Advocate pointed out that no effort had been made, as it could not have been made, even to attempt a genuine attack on the approvers.

At this stage, one of the Commissioners remarked that rulings had been quoted to prove that ordinarily an approver's testimony was not *prima facie* reliable and it required corroboration in material points, especially the identity of the accused, though one remark was common to all these judgments that this was not an indispensable rule.

The Government Advocate contended that majority of these rulings were quite correct as applied to these cases, specially with regard to particular facts of these cases, but they were bad law as general principles. He also relied on the provision to section 114 of Indian Evidence Act, which suggested that there were circumstances which might negative the maxim embodied in the section. He referred to a recent ruling of the Punjab Chief Court on the subject and said he would argue the point on *reductio ad absurdum* principle. Reference was made to the Full Bench judgment reported in 35, Madras, and the judgment of the Chief Court in the Delhi Conspiracy case. Mr. Petman asked if the approvers could invent such long statements and then stand the test of disconnected cross-examination. Did one of them falter? How could various police officers working on absolutely different bases invent stories corroborating each other and dovetailing into one another though the stories were different? It had been urged by the defence that one of the reasons why the evidence of accomplices must be taken with caution was that they would be inclined to make statements to please the authorities. This argument had no force in the present case. For, it was noteworthy that there was nothing direct in their story about Bhai Parmanand, though he was a man who had been marked down by Government, and justifiably, for years as a dangerous revolutionist. There was the same reticence about Dr. Hardit Singh and the tailor Naurang Singh. If approvers had deposed to please the authorities, would they have left out mention of these men as being directly involved in the conspiracy?

NO MOTIVE FOR IMPLICATING WRONGLY.

Again, the fear was expressed by the defence that an approver, while telling a true story, might have implicated foe for mere. But was this allegation substantiated in the present case? Had it been shown who the persons were who had been left out and who had been implicated instead? Here they were friends and associates. Nothing was suggested in the cross-examination to indicate a motive for implicating wrongly any of these men.

Having dealt with the special reasons for believing the evidence of Umrao Singh, the approver, the Government Advocate proceeded to notice the comparative statement of points where the approvers and witnesses corroborated each other. He also commented on the satisfactory and convincing nature of the identification of the various accused by the witnesses.

ABOUT 50 ACCUSED IN SUPPLEMENTARY TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 24.

It is understood that there will be about fifty accused in the supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case, trial to be held after the judgment in the first Lahore Conspiracy Case, now pending before the Special Tribunal, Lahore, is pronounced. It is not likely that the supplementary case will be heard before October or the middle of September at the latest.

HALT!

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RAJAH OF JATPROLE'S SHIKAR.

100TH TIGER BAGGED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 23.

Recently two tigresses crossed the river Krishna which was in full flood and killed a buffalo in the forest near a village in Jatprole estate. The Rajah of Jatprole proceeded on the 16th instant with shikaris and beaters to the village and when the beat was commenced, the tigresses came running past the Rajah, who bagged both of them within an interval of five minutes.

This makes up a total of 100 tigers bagged by the Rajah from 1884, when he started tiger shooting.

BENCH V. BAR.

MAGISTRATE'S PRIVILEGE TO LOOSE TEMPER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 24.

The "New India" publishes to-day a memorial submitted by the Periayakulam Bar Association to the Government of Madras against the conduct of the Sub-Magistrate of Periayakulam, Madura, who, the petition says, insulted a vakil arguing a case before him by saying: "You are talking nonsense; you may go from the Court, if you have no business here."

The Bar Association passed a resolution disapproving the Sub-Magistrate's conduct and communicated the same to the Magistrate, who ignored it. Redress was then sought at the hands of the Collector, who replied as follows:—"The Bar Association is informed that the Sub-Magistrate does not admit the remarks complained of, but even supposing they are correctly reported, I do not consider any action is necessary. The vakil who feels himself insulted is quite a junior member of the bar and for the Magistrate of some years to say under provocation that the young vakil is talking nonsense, I cannot think such harm was done as any person of ordinary temper need complain of." The Bar Association thinks this reply as a further insult to the injury complained of. The memorial states the District Magistrate by his order gives privilege to the magistrate of some years' standing and experience to lose his temper and offer insults, while a vakil, young though he is, he expects should have gathered such experience in his life as not to lose his temper even in the matter of attempting to seek redress for insults offered to him by the magistrate. The Association states that this view of the District Magistrate is incorrect, unfair and uncharitable and expresses the opinion that long-standing and experience in a magistrate should be a guarantee for courteous treatment to the members of the bar.

SEQUEL TO UNSUCCESSFUL MURDER TRIAL.

PLEADER SUED BY DISCHARGED ACCUSED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 23.

A Bangalore correspondent writes:—Mr. M. S. Ramachar, a pleader of Kolar, is being sued in the Court of the Munsiff of Kolar by an arrested and subsequently discharged accused in the alleged Chillingere murder case, which has formed the subject of an interpellation before the Legislative Council.

The pleader defended the action of the District authorities in a local English weekly and the suspects in the supposed murder case claimed damages for their wrongful arrest and illegal detention. They wanted to proceed against the District authorities, but the Government refused to sanction such a procedure.

The case against pleader is posted to 6th August next for the framing of issues. The case has created considerable local sensation.

HOSTILE TRADING FIRMS IN INDIA

"MADRAS MAIL'S" STRICTURES ON OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 24.

The "Madras Mail," commenting on the conference between the Bombay Trades Association and the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, remarks: "The most noteworthy point is the Controller's statement that the Government have not offered any hostile trading firm for outright sale. We have not patience to discuss quibbles and details. All we have to say on the subject is that the policy is one of keeping hostile firms alive, in order to hand them back to their enemy owners in a prosperous and active condition. It is utterly absurd on the face of it, especially when accompanied by appeals to the public to capture German trade.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS.

(Associated Press.)

TRAVANCORE, July 25.

The two copper plates recently discovered by the Superintendent of Archaeology in the Travancore State refer only to grants made to certain temples by the kings Rajasekhara and Sthanuravi. King Rajasekhara is reported to have held sway over vast dominions in about 8th or 9th century. It is understood there is reference to one Rajasekhara, author of three dramas in one of Sri Sankara's works. It has yet to be discovered whether the dramatist and king were one and the same person or not. The Superintendent is now engaged in the study works connected therewith and conclusions arrived by him should be of interest to students of archaeology.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 23.

At the invitation of Shri Chennapuri Ayurveda Pracharini Sabha, the All-India Ayurveda Maha Mandala has agreed to hold its seventh conference and exhibition at Madras in December next. A meeting for the formation of the Reception Committee will be held at the Ayurvedic College Hall on Monday next of gentlemen interested in the progress of Ayurvedic learning in the country.

The sudden death is reported of Dr. P. Pereira, M.B., C.M., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras, on Monday night, 19th instant.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 22.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. B. P. Cuxson, Royal Scots.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. A. C. Talbot, Essex.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Armstrong, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Cowing, York and Lancasters.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES—KILLED.

Major W. T. Bird, Cameronians.
Capt. D. E. Easson, Highland L. I.
Capt. E. G. Tidd, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Broadfoot, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. R. Cowan, Highland L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. B. Burleigh, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. J. McKersie, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. H. G. Russell, Highland L. I.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. J. M. Robson, Manchesters.

WOUNDED.

Capt. J. R. Couper, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut. C. A. Carmichael, Engineers.
Lieut. R. C. Chichester Constable, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. F. N. Houston, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Greet, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. Mead, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. F. F. Passmore, Leicesters.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. P. E. Blair, Black Watch.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. P. E. Blair, Black Watch.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY PRISONERS.

Capt. J. C. Leech, 8th Hussars.
Lieut. E. G. Walker, Flying Corps.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED.

Capt. W. Brock, Devonshires.
Capt. L. F. Daly, Highland L. I.
Capt. S. A. Gammell, Highland L. I.
Capt. T. B. Horston, Liverpools.
Capt. C. E. Macdonald, Scottish Borderers.
Capt. W. I. Macfarlane, Comeronians.
Lieut. C. S. Black, Higland L. I.
Lieut. G. Brotherston, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. Harrison, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. G. H. Laird, Highland L. I.
Capt. G. L. McEwan, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. Elder, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. W. K. Innes, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. E. I. Navor Highland L. I
Second-Lieut. G. B. Murray, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. P. Smith, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. C. Mc A. Weir, Comeronians.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant A. E. Slingsby, West Ridings.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant G. L. Cramer, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. De B. Persse, 7th Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieutenant A. E. Stevens, Hampshires.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Captain S. A. Cunningham, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain W. H. Gandy, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenant G. Dickinson, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenant R. F. Fergusson, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant T. Jackson, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. H. Weller, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant J. Hamilton-Grierson, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Maxwell, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. Mill, Scots Fusiliers.

NOW KILLED.

Lieutenant E. Smith, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant J. M. Whitworth, Somerset Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major T. L. Jowitt, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant J. S. Stewart, Argyll and Sutherlands.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major-General T. S. Baldock.
Major W. F. Lucey, Artillery.
Captain R. M. Baynes, Cameronians.
Captain R. Salter, West Yorkshires.
Captain B. G. Gordon, Gordons.
Lieutenant L. W. Herd, Black Watch.
Lieutenant W. T. Sargeaunt, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. K. Gordon, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant H. R. Hamilton, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant T. Lett, Connaught Rangers.
Second-Lieutenant W. A. Richardson, West Kents.
Second-Lieutenant L. C. Sibborn, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant A. W. Davis, Somerset Light Infantry.

UNOFFICIALLY DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant J. S. Harris, South Staffords.

UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieutenant C. O. Sayer, Durham Light Infantry.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED.

Captain D. S. Collins, Engineers.
Captain R. R. Kane, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain A. R. Laing, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain T. Nickolson, Artillery.
Lieutenant T. G. Wooley, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant G. M. Allan, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant H. C. Franklin, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant J. Miller, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant A. W. Roberts, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant T. G. Young, Engineers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieutenant R. Boyd, Highland Light Infantry.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant J. A. Martin, Highland Light Infantry.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 25.

The following names of officers appear in the 175th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant F. T. Steppings Wright (I.A.R.O.), (accidentally), 6th Jats.

Additional list from Aden:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant V. W. K. Mackinnon, 53rd Sikhs.
Lieutenant G. C. Southern, 53rd Sikhs.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant C. O. A. Bingham, 109th Infantry.

Additional list from the Mediterranean Force:—

MISSING.

Captain J. L. Higgin, (previously reported wounded), 2nd-10th Gurkhas.
Private 971 Reynolds, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, died of disease in Mesopotamia.

SIMLA, July 25.

The following names of officers appear in the 176th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Jemadar (previously 1260 Dafadar) Shan Singh, 36th Jacobs Horse.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant W. M. Fowle, R.E., 21st Company, 3rd Sappers.

68th list from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

Subadar Maluka, 76th Punjabis.
Jemadar Nur Khan, 76th Punjabis.

WOUNDED.

Subadar Neki Ram, 76th Punjabis.
Jemadar Gulam Mohamed, 76th Punjabis.

BASTI BAKHSI DACOITY.

ONLY ONE ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 24.

The judgment in the Basti Bakhsi dacoity case was delivered by Mr. Dobson, I.C.S., Special Magistrate, Jhang, on 21st July. The affair, says the judgment, was an organised raid in which some 80 to 100 persons were concerned. They raided the hamlet of Basti Bakhshi, owned entirely by an influential Hindu, Bawa Chanisham Das, and inhabited, except by a handful of Mussalman Kamins, by Hindus only. The offence was committed in broad daylight, about noon, on March 1st.

Upon the first intimation that the dacoits had come, the Hindus by whom the attack was not entirely unexpected, sent a deputation to meet and, if possible, conciliate the invaders. This deputation having failed in its mission, the Hindus forthwith retired with their womenfolk to the Takia Durbar of Baga Sahib, a well protected building with walls six feet thick. The remaining concealed themselves in Takia and the Hindus allowed the dacoits to ransack and remove the contents of 22 or 23 Hindu houses without the smallest attempt at resistance.

The raiders themselves for some reason or other, refrained from attacking the Takia even after the raid which lasted about three hours. The Hindus were panic-stricken and inactive for three days and only after that they despatched a chaukidar (who was not an eye-witness) to make a report in the thana.

Further, on the arrival of the Thanadar they only implicated four accused, though probably many more were known to them, for the deputation which went to meet the raiders must have been in a position to identify a good number of them, since they parleyed at some length, while it was in evidence that the invaders belonged to the village in immediate vicinity.

In the end, the magistrate convicted one accused Amira under section 397, I.P.C., and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH POLE.

DR. COOK INTERVIEWED AT RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 24.

Among the passengers by the Halata Maru, which arrived yesterday, is Dr. F. A. Cook, who claimed to have discovered the North Pole some time ago. In the course of an interview, referring to the question of his claim to the discovery, Dr. Cook said it had now been admitted by nearly all the Arctic explorers that he had been to the Pole. The question now was as to the priority of his claim over Peary's; and in order to settle this there were at present Bills before the Congress to ensure a thorough investigation of the claim.

Nursing Sister Miss A. W. Joss has been permitted to resign the services with effect from 18th August, 1915.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

DR. NAIR ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 24.

In his presidential address at the District Conference Dr. Nair referred to the war and repudiated the suggestion that had been put forward in certain quarters that the people of India were asking for rewards in the shape of extended political privilege for their loyal conduct during the war. He said: "We are doing nothing of the sort. We have always been loyal and no rewards are required for being loyal."

Speaking on the recent resolution of the Government of India, the speaker said:—"After 33 years we have a resolution of the Government of India reviewing its Local Self-Government policy. I am glad to think that the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the results have on the whole justified the policy out of which Local Self-Government arose, but this expression of opinion is a little half-hearted. Now after 33 years the Decentralisation Commission have recommended that the minute control exercised by Government over municipal finance should be relaxed. To carry out one of the main principles which Lord Ripon's Government regarded almost as the corner-stone of Local Self-Government, after 33 years of trial of municipal institutions and after it has strongly been recommended upon by the Royal Commission, if there is so much hesitation, and so much of caution, we may almost despair of the Government of India ever carrying out this principle in the spirit in which it ought to be carried out. Local Governments in India do not care to move; and to leave all powers in Local Self-Government to such conservative bodies is to condemn them to stagnation and reaction."

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE COLLECTOR.

Dr. Nair said:—"While agreeing with the Decentralisation Commission that the Collector's powers ought to be enhanced, I am of opinion that he ought, at the same time, to be under some sort of popular control. Attempts have been made to discredit this proposal by saying that it aims at diminishing the Collector's executive authority, and that it will compel him to share his responsibility with his Advisory Council. It is not intended to advocate an Executive Council for the Collector, but only an Advisory Council. A Collector need not be compelled to accept every advice given by his council. It would have been quite sufficient if he was compelled to record his reasons in writing whenever he did not accept any advice given by his council. It was suggested that a Collector should consult the council about matters of general policy and proposed legislation, revenue settlements and remission and suspension of revenue, famine and measures against epidemics, education and religious and caste disputes, questions relating to income-tax, irrigation, sites of liquor shops, police and assumption of the charge of estates by the Court of Wards.

"But whatever the exact details of working of such councils may be, the principle underlying the proposal is quite clear. It is that the people should gradually be associated more and more with the administration of the country. It is the same with Local Self-Government. Trust the people and associate them with your administration of the country, and you will render your administration efficient and the people contented and happy. Distrust them and disassociate them from the administration of the country, you breed discontent and the administration becomes a failure."

THE STUDY OF PHILOSOPHY.

GAEKWAR'S ADDRESS AT BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 24.

At the Sanskrit Institute in the city H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda this morning opened the Mysore Sanskrit Academy. The proceedings were prefaced by an address on philosophy by Professor E. M. Ranade, of Ferguson College, Poona, after which the Gaekwar, speaking at some length, wished the Academy a long life of usefulness.

Approaching the subject of philosophy with diffidence, he said it was of tremendous importance and world wide interest. It started with a wonderment which gave place stage by stage to materialism, idealism, mysticism, pantheism, and scepticism. Indians were believed to be a spiritual people and it was gratifying that their youngmen should devote their mental energies to the study of their ancient philosophy. He hoped the result would not be to foster vanity in them, for, if a country was to progress and hold its own, it must know its past, appreciate its present and contemplate the future industriously. Nor should they study their past history in a narrow morbid way or waste time investigating matters beyond their ken. There was a limit even to knowledge, but it was the duty alike of the princes and well-to-do gentlemen to bring knowledge to their fellow men needing it.

UNITED PROVINCES POLICE.

INCREASE IN MINIMUM PAY SANCTIONED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 24.

The minimum pay of a constable in the United Provinces police has hitherto been only Rs. 7 per mensem. In all other provinces the lowest pay is Rs. 8 or more per mensem. This anomaly will now cease, the Secretary of State having sanctioned an increase of Re. 1 per mensem in the minimum pay in all constables in the United Provinces with effect from 1st June 1915. The additional expenditure involved will amount to close on a lakh of rupees per annum.

A LECTURE ON JAPAN.

ITS PEOPLE CUSTOMS AND MANNERS.

A RAPIDLY ADVANCING COUNTRY

Principal Nelson Fraser of the Teachers' College, Bombay, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on Japan, its people, their customs and manners, on Saturday afternoon at the Parthana Samaj, Girgaum, under the auspicies of the Students' Brotherhood. Principal Wilkinson of the Elphinstone College presided.

Mr. Fraser, in the course of his lecture, said that he had spent two months in Japan and he would let them know some of the impressions he had formed of this rapidly advaning country. For some years past Japan and its people had aroused a good doal of interest in India.

The Japanese used a kind of wooden sandals, and tripped on them lightly and quickly which made a kind of tinkling sound, that a foreigner invariably thought that he was followed by a fairy. Consider said Mr. Fraser, his keen disappointment when instead of a fairy he came face to face with an old Japanese woman.

A tourist in Japan could make himself as comfortable as he liked. There were magnificent hotels,—far better managed than many hotels in India—run on Eurdpean lines, and then again of the tourist so wished he could accommodate himself in hotels run on Japanese lines. The Japanese hotels in which Mr. Fraser preferred to the European hotel, were scrupulously clean. The only special feature of the Japanese hotels was the use of "chop-sticks" intead of the knives, forks and spoons. These sticks were than and long like knitting needles. Once you get used to them, said Mr. Fraser, you will prefer them to the knives and forks.

The Japanese ate all day long there principal food was rice and fish. The latter was usually eaten raw with bean sauce. Everybody was always eating and it was delightful, the way in which these courses were served in pretty dishes. In this matter the Japanese differed from all the other nations of the world. When he was in England, he thought that there was an impression that the Indian lived only on boiled rice. But, said Mr. Fraser this was a great mistake, and one would be surprised if he attended a Brahmin dinner and was a faced will a menu of 99 courses. In India cookery was a fine art and was carried into perfection. In Japan it was quite different. Even the nobleman never worried about his menu, it was rice, fish, sauce and a cup of tea. The Japanese women said Mr. Fraser, never wore any jewels. The men did not care for cooking and the women did not care for jewels.

Principal Fraser then referred to a very curious custom about the payment of bills in Japanese hotels. He said that when a foreigner went into a Japanese hotel, he was at once served with a cup of tea. After the guest had partaken of the tea, he was expected to send a present to the host or hostess. If the guest expected to be treated like a "Raja" he sent a handsome present. Mr. Fraser had not sent a Raja's present but a couple of sovereigns. The host them came up and supplied the guest with all that was necessary and meals were sent in according to the position of the guest gauged from the present made. The guest was not expected to pay anything beyond the present made after the cup of tea. This system had its merits and demerits but Mr. Fraser rather enjoyed the hospitality shown to him by the Japanese hotel keepers.

The Japanese as a rule were absteminous people so far as alchohol was concerned but *salke* a national drink brewed from rice was offered to all guests. Even the monks placed *salke* before then guests.

JAPANESE BATHS.

Principal Fraser, created a good deal of laughter when he referred to the "Japanese baths." Every guest was led to a big wooden tub which was filed with water boiling at a temperature of 212 seldom less than 200. In this bath all the guests were supposed to get in and bathe. The Japanese were able to stand the boiling water which no western could, because they were used from their infancy to bathe in the hot spring's which were very common in Japan. At these hot springs it was a common sight to see men, women, boys and girls having a happy mixed bathing party.

JAPANESE ART.

Mr. Fraser then referred at great length to the Japanese art, ancient and modern and what struck him most was the wonderful splendour of the artistic work blended with good taste. Here in India he had come across palaces painted with out most profusion on which enormous sums of money had been spent, but good taste was absent. The beauty of the Japanese art was its perfection. You will never find an error in taste. Unfortunately a great demand for Japanese works of art had now resulted in vilest imitation which was eagerly bought by Western and America tourists.

What struck Mr. Fraser as curious was the absence in Japan of any iron foundry. The Japanese had to depend on western civilisation to supply them with nails. In Japan everything was built of bamboos, which played an important, part in the construction of a hut or in the building of a great Dreadnought. In all branches of industry the Japanese aimed at perfection and that was the secret of their success.

PHYSICAL WEAKNESS.

The Japanese said Mr. Fraser, were physically weaker than the Chinese, and suffered a good deal from ill-health. This way be owing to tha poorness of their food. The food of the Chinese was richer and more substantial.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

The educational system of the Japanese was very severe. They had adopted a system which was a combination of the German and American methods. The little ones were crammed with too many things, that left no room for mental elasticity. He hoped it would be much wiser if they retraced their steps.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

Mr. Fraser, in criticising the commercial morality of the Japanese, said that the aim of the Japanese was perfection and they had so far succeeded in their attempts, that the Western merchant complained of the many deceptions practised by the Japanese in not only imitating the Western article but in imitating the "trade marks." The Japanese court of law in such cases refused to help the Western as there was no law in Japan prohibiting such fraudulent imitations. There was also a cry in recent years that the Japanese did not carry out his business obligations. The Japanese Government had recognised the need for improvement in this direction and had a special chair of Professor of Commercial Morality created in connection with the Tokio Commercial College.

In conclusion Mr. Fraser thought that the Japanese who owed everything to the Chinese were not behaving wisely in their behaviour towards that nation. What China needed was organisation and upright politicians, once the Chinese were united in their policy, the 300 or 400 millions of them would place Japan at the mercy of China. The Chinese were resenting the stringent measures which Japan was taking against her, and sooner or later Japan would have to repent.

"ECCLESIASTICAL SCANDALS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a strange coincidence that when I began to write to you regarding a few ecclesiastical scandals in the Indian Church here, I came across an article contributed by Mr. J. Mackwan of Bombay, which appeared in your paper of the 20th instant, regarding an ecclesiastical scandal in the English Church.

I entirely agree with Mr. Mackwan in that legal proceedings against erring ministers should be taken and suitable punishment meted out to them as the Church Rubric says, and I extend my sympathy with the movement suggested in your paper. But as you have remarked, it would be better if Mr. Mackwan would himself take up the matter independently. For, I am sure, there will be many who will join hands with Mr. Mackwan to fight for the right and to remove away the stigma brought upon the Christian religion.

In this connection I would refer Mr. Mackwan to the following remarks of his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay in the Bombay Diocesan Conference held at Bombay early in March last, and published in your paper of the 4th March 1915, under the heading "Bombay Diocesan Conference."

Referring to the remark of Canon Heywood about aggrieved persons writing to the papers, his Lordship said that he 'did not mind being attacked in the papers. Everybody knew that people who wrote to the papers were as a rule, in the wrong; therefore, it never moved him much to have an attack in the papers. He had been taught never to reply to newspaper articles, and that was a very good and sound rule. There was very little to be got out of writing to the papers, except self-advertisement. He did not feel at all strongly with Canon Heywood that it would be undesireable that persons should have recourse to writing to the newspapers. If they did write on such subjects, they would probably be very unreasonable sort of persons and very bad churchmen.'

"BISHOP ON PEOPLE WHO WRITE TO THE NEWSPAPERS."

The above remarks are uncalled for and seriously objectionable, and they only encourage the clergy to go on doing more and more scandalous acts. I give below a few acts of a minister who attended the Conference referred to and who became the subject of an article headed "A Church Scandal in Poona," and published in your paper of the 10th February last and continued in the issues of the 15th February and 9th March 1915. It would therefore appear that if the clergy who are in fault are to be punished, legal steps should be taken against them. Merely writing to the newspapers won't do, for, the Bishop, as he said, won't mind being attacked in the papers, that is to say, he won't believe in that which comes in the paper and act on it.

Now I begin with the scandals in the Indian Church at Poona:

(1) The minister in question, while having already refused Christian burial to a poor Christian merely because he had not attended Church services for a long time, allowed the same lately to another Christian who had been publicly leading an immoral life.

(2) The minister in question on a certain Sunday recently in the midst of Divine Service in the church, accused his people of not visiting him when he had been sick, and said that they could not expect him to visit them if they did not visit him. At the same time he said that it was not his duty to visit them, but it was his duty to visit only those who were sick. Having said so in the morning, he paid a visit the same evening to one of the members of his congregation, in whose house there had been nobody ailing. Immediately he stepped into the house he was turned out of it with a scolding and with the remark that he was not expected there as it was not his duty to visit those who were not sick.

(3) The minister in question very recently denied any knowledge of a respectable member of his own congregation when asked by a Christian friend of himself whether he (the minister) knew him (the congregation member), in spite of the fact that not only did the minister know the man spoken of as a member of his own congregation but also by other closer personal intimacies. Besides this, and it pains my heart to record, the minister, if he happens to meet on the road certain members of his Church, turns his face the other side and walks off, at times not even replying to a "Good Morning" or "Good Evening."

It is high time that the public rose as one, as Mr. Macwan points out, to put a stop once for all to such acts within the Christian Church by fully ordained Church ministers.—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

Poona, July 21.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Capt. Greenway and Subadar-Major Sher Khan, Indian A.D.C., paid return visits to the Chief of Kurandawad (senior) Sardar Dastur Kaikobad, high priest of the Parsis, and Sardar Nowrojee Pudumjee, C.I.E., at their respective residences in the city on Saturday.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' DEPARTURE FOR HYDERABAD.

Lord and Lady Willingdon left from Kirkee for Hyderabad (Deccan) by special train at 2-45 p.m. on Sunday, accompanied by Mr. Crerar, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Major Greig, C.I.E., Military Secretary and Capt. Greenway, A.D.C. Their Excellencies will return to Poona on the 29th instant.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA v. MAHOMEDAN C. C.

The Mahomedans were at the wickets from 2 p.m. on Saturday when the atmospheric conditions were eminently favourable, and the pitch well preserved. They were asked to score 310 in four hours to equalise with the Gymkhana total on the previous day but this was manifestly a very difficult feat against the bowlings of Kirkwood, Holman, Goldie, Cannon and Yates. To make matters worse, luck was against them in their first venture, the lot having been disposed of for 101 runs. Yussuf Beg, the Mahomedan crack, was going strong till he was dislodged with an awkward twister from Kirkwood who cut his promising career short at 27. Vishram and G. M. Shaik put in some good work, but the rest made a very poor show. The Mahomedans followed on at 4 o'clock with G. M. Shaik and M. H. Vishram wielding the willow. The two held out well for 20 and 32 respectively, and then Yussuf Beg was expected to perform a miracle to pull the fat out of the fire. Yussuf Beg came to grief at once having been nicely caught by Fawcett off Yates. Aziz and Patel were now in, and they hammered away at the bowling till Patel was dismissed for 35. He played steadily for his useful contribution. Mahmood went in next, but no sooner he broke his duck, time was up, and the rain came down. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.—1ST INNINGS.

Capt. Goldie, c and b Aziz	190
Kirkwood, c G. M. Shaik, b Bastani	4
Holman, b Sher Khan	11
Capt. Yates, c Bastani, b Aziz	5
Smith, c G. M. Shaik, b Mahmood	11
Capt. Jones, c Aziz, b Mahmood	3
Cannon, c G. M. Shaik, b Mahmood	65
Marshall, b Aziz	0
Capt. Reynolds, c Sher Khan, b Mahmood	4
Fawcett, c G. M. Shaik, b Mahmood	0
Kinghorne, not out	1
Extras	17
Total	311

MAHOMEDAN C. C.—1ST INNINGS.

S. U. Patel, b Kinghorne	8
M. H. Vishram, b Cannon	17
Yussuf Beg, b Kirkwood	27
S. A. Aziz, b Kinghorne	4
G. M. Shaik, c and b Kirkwood	16
Sher Khan, b Kirkwood	4
Vali Ahmed, c and b Cannon	4
Mahmood, st., b Holman	9
A. R. Bustani, not out	10
W. A. Khan, c Kinghorne, b Holman	0
S. M. Kahtekhate, st., b Kirkwood	0
Extras	2
Total	101

MAHOMEDAN C. C.—2ND INNINGS.

G. M. Shaik, b Yates	20
M. H. Vishram, c Kinghorne, b Yates	32
Yussuf Beg, c Fawcett, b Yates	0
S. U. Patel, b Kirkwood	35
S. A. Aziz, not out	17
Mahmood, not out	1
Vali Ahmed, A. R. Bustani, S. M. Kahtekhate, W. A. Khan and Sher Khan, did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for four wickets)	114

BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Brig. General H. T. Brooking, C. B., Commanding Poona Brigade.)

POONA, July 24.

ADMINISTRATION ORDERS.

In accordance with Para 129 A.R.I. Volume XI. a Station Board composed as under will assemble at the Orderly Room Depot 2nd Norfolk Regiment, Belgaum, at such time and date as the President may appoint, to decide on the replacement and the value of kits of N.C. O's. and men of the 2nd Norfolk Regiment who have returned from Field Service.

The Senior Officer will act as President, An Officer Depot 103rd Mahratta, L.I. An Officer Depot 110th Mahratta, L. I. The O.C. Depot 2nd Norfolk Regiment.

A meeting of the Kirkee Cantonment Committee will be held on Saturday the 31st July 1915, at 8-30 a.m. at the Cantonment Office.

Reference Brigade Order No. 148 dated 18-2-15.

It is notified for information that Public Followers returned from forces overseas should be disposed of in the same way as combatants, vide A.G. in India's numbers, 24142/1 and 24142/2 (A.G. 6 R.) dated 3rd February and 22nd April 1915 respectively.

(Authority:—A.G. in India's No. 27900/1 (A.G. 3) dated 15th June 1915.)

The Government of India have decided that, with effect from the outbreak and during the period of the present War trained military telegraphists who are employed directly under the military authorities on miltary lines shall receive the same extra duty pay as they would receive according to their qualifications if they were employed in the Telegraph Department under normal conditions.

2. The extra expenditure is chargeable to the Indian War Head—"War 1914—Debitable to the Indian Government Excess expenditure connected with the state of war which is not chargeable to the Imperial Government."

POONA, July 26.

Reference Brigade Order 928 current. Against Kirkee Field Officer for Captain F. C. Burbidge read Captain G. F. Linington.

No. 190, 2nd Grade Civil Sub Assistant Surgeon, Shaik Jamal Shaik Husain 3rd Sappers and Miners, is granted 10 days casual leave from the date of departure.

The N.C.O. in charge Supplies, Belgaum, is authorised to issue 40 lbs. of wood daily for boiling drinking water at the Station Hospital Belgaum during the month of August 1915.

Reference Brigade Order No. 870 dated 15-7-15.

The issue of charcoal at Belgaum re-commenced from Friday the 16th instant inclusive.

Officers Commanding units and Heads of Departments despatching drafts or details to Bombay for embarkation should notify the Embarkation Commandant at least 48 hours before arrival to enable arrangements to be made for their reception.

Fourth Class Assistant Surgeon G. Blofeld, I.S.M.D., was detailed to proceed to Bombay on 9th May 1915 for duty on the S. S. Pentakottab returning to Poona on completion of duty.

(By Brig. General H. T. Brooking, C. B., Commanding 6th (Poona) Divisional Area.)

DIVISIONAL AREA ORDERS.

POONA, July 23.

1st Class Assi tant Surgeon G. M. Callaghan I.S.M.D., having reported his arrival from 5th (Mhow) Division on the 17th July 1915, is appointed sub pro tem to the sub charge of Medical Mobilization Stores, 6th (Poona) Divisional Area with effect from 18th idem.

2. 1st Wessex Brigade Royal Field Artillery—The following appointment is made.

Lieutenant A. K. MacEwan to be Adjutant vice Captain Cawston vacated with effect from 23rd June 1915 (forenoon.)

It is notified for information that the classes for training of British soldiers in shoemaking at Cawnpore will be discontinued during the war.

Divisional Order No. 396 of 1912 is republished for information.

"It having been brought to the notice of the General Officer Commanding the Division that N.C.O'S and men (e. g., clerks in Military Offices) who have been granted local rank for the specific purpose of giving them the necessary authority locally in connection with their particular duties are in the habit of retaining that rank when they proceed to other stations for reasons in no way connected with the duties for which the rank was given to them.

In such cases it is opposed to the interests of discipline to allow the above N.C.O's and men to be in a position to expect the privilege belonging to permanent duty N.C.O's and to frequently claim precedence over the latter.

2. The Divisional Commander directs that all N.C.O's and men who have been granted local rank be ordered to remove all badges connected with such rank, when they leave their stations for reasons other than those connected with the duties for which it was granted.

Attention of Officers Commanding Units and Depots is invited to para 178, A.R.I., Volume II. in accordance with which all information necessary to facilitate compliance should be furnished when preferring demands on the Supply Reserve Depot Poona.

2. The name of the particular Force to which the men for whom clothing is demanded, are proceeding, and the words "War 1914" should invariably be enfaced on Indents.

3. In the cases of recoveries on account of payment issues, attention is invited to para 63 A.R.I. Volume III clause II as amended by July Appendix 85, India Army Order 1911, according to which units should invariably furnish the necessary endorsement of credit of the value on the receipt and delivery vouchers and mixed detachments and indivuduals should pay in cash prior to the issue of the articles from stores.

4. The Supply and Transport Corps will not be responsible for any delay resulting from non-compliance with these regulations.

The undersigned officers is granted leave as under the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty and in the case of leave on Medical Certificate from the date of sailing; these dates should be reported to the D.A.A.G.—

Major G. A. F. Saunders Staff, 3 months. M. C.—Medical Certificate.

Under the provisions of paragraph 642 (j) Army Regulations, India Volume I the undermentioned is permitted to draw compensation in lieu of rations whilst employed at Divisional Area. Headquarters; with effect from 15th July 1915:—

No. 6448 Private J. Connell, 2nd Bn. Dorset Regiment.

Instances have occurred when officers return from Indian Expenditionary Forces that they do not put their intended addresses on applications for leave and further do not report their arrival at stations as required by para 159 A.R.I. Volume II.

Brigade Commanders will take such necessary steps as will ensure this being done in future.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, July 24.

Orders by Captain H. G. Rawlinson, Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

A Signalling Class will be held at Headquarters every Friday at 5-30 p.m.

"A" Company will parade at Headquarters every Monday. Wednesday and Friday at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Company will parade at Headquarters every Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m. Dress—Uniform.

After Saturday 24th, "B" Company will parade on Wednesdays only, at 5-30 p.m., till further orders.

Recruits and Cadets will parade every evening except Thursday at 5-15 p.m.

(Sd.) Chas. J. J. FOX, Lieut.
Ag. Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR

VISITS TO LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AT KURNOOL.

(Associated Press.)

KURNOOL, July 24.

The Governor of Madras continuing his tour in the Kurnool area to-day paid a number of visits of inspection. Beginning early in the morning he visited the waterworks which were completed in 1897 at a cost of Rs. 2,63,000. His Excellency then proceeded to the girls' school, where he laid the foundation stone. The school is a development of a private Hindu girls' school started in 1908 by a teacher from Mysore. The new building is to be established by the municipality and the Madras Government has sanctioned Rs. 14,000 and a further sum for equipment.

The Governor also inspected the hospital and at noon granted a few private interviews. In the evening his Excellency was entertained at dinner by Mr. H. R. Bardswell, I.C.S., District Judge. On Monday the Governor will receive some of Khandani pensioners and leave by special train for Paniem, from where the party will motor to Bhanganapalle, where the Governor will be received by the Nawab.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women. 19

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. POONA HINDUS

The Bombay Gymkhana met the Poona Young Cricketers' Hindu Gymkhana on the Esplanade on Saturday, defeating them by the substantial margin of 82 runs. The Bombay Gymkhana ran up a total of 182 for 8 wickets and then declared. To this the visitors could only reply with 100, though they were an undoubtedly strong batting combination, including the best Hindu talent of Poona, the only notable absentee being S. M. Joshi.

The Bombay Gymkhana made a poor start, losing 5 wickets for 40 runs. Then came three long stands, first by McCormack and Simms, who added 45, next by McCormack and Sprott who took the total from 85 at the fall of the sixth to 130 at the fall of the seventh wicket, and later on by McCormack and Kilby, who added 48 for the eighth wicket. The outstanding feature of the Gymkhana innings was the fine batting display of McCormack. He opened a bit shakily, but after he had settled down, he hit out with great vigour. And though it was not quite a faultless innings, the display was very praiseworthy, and at the end of his career he treated the spectators to some refreshing slogging, lifting three consecutive balls over the boundary. His chief hits were four 6's and seven 4's. Sprott's 31 showed that his hand has lost little of its old cunning. He played a capital game, his innings including one 6 and three 4's. Simms also played fine cricket for his 25.

The Poona men made an even worse start than their opponents, losing 7 wickets for a paltry 35. It then seemed as if the whole side would be disposed of for under 50, but Bhusari and Angade made a noteworthy stand taking the score from 35 at the fall of the seventh to 84 at the fall of the eighth wicket. It was this stand which saved their side from a complete collapse and it was indeed creditable in every respect.

The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Clarke, Simms and Bhonsley. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

G. W. Moore c Bhusari b Bhonsley	4
E. E. Christie c Mehendale b Bhonsley	17
F. F. Stileman c Bhusari b Bhonsley	8
D. G. Hurlbutt c Mehendale Bhonsley	2
F. Hearson b Tilak	8
K. McCormack c Deodher b Purve	73
H. L. Simms (Capt.) b Burve	25
Sir F. L. Sprott b Bhonsley	31
W. H. Kilby, not out	8
C. G. Stileman and F. J. Clarke (did not bat).	
Extras	6
Total (for 8 wickets)	182

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

R. M. Bhonsley c Christie b Clarke	0
H. G. Tilak run out	9
V. H. Burve c Hearson b Clarke	1
D. B. Deodher b Simms	2
S. G. Mehendale c Hurlbutt b Clarke	14
B. S. Bhusari c Kilby b Clarke	27
G. V. Kelker c Christie b Simms	3
M. G. Bhate c Sprott b Clarke	5
S. K. Angade c C. G. Stileman b Simms	25
B. S. Majumdar, not out	5
A. S. Joshi b Simms	6
Extras	4
Total	100

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mehendale	10	31	1	0
Bhonsley	16	66	3	5
Tilak	11	47	0	1
Barve	6	32	0	2

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clarke	12	33	2	5
*Simms	12	27	4	4
C. G. Stileman	3	19	0	0
McCormack	2	15	0	0

*Bowled two "no balls."

THE INDIAN PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

INAUGURAL MEETING.

A meeting of the above Association was held on Friday afternoon at Homji Street, Mr. Jaisukhalal Mehta presiding.

The object for which the Association is established is to enquire into and ascertain the grievances in respect of Indian passangers, and to petition local bodies, railway and steamer companies etc., with a view to obtain redress of such grievances as may come to their notice. It is proposed to hold periodical conferences to discuss the grievances of passengers and take necessary steps to remove them.

In order to meet the expenses of the Association it is proposed to start a fund and establish a membership which is dividend into several classes, the fee being fixed according to the class of members.

Although the meeting was timed to be held at 6 p.m., it did not actually begin till after 6-30 p.m.

At the outset Mr. Shambhuprasad read a number of letters from sympathisers showing that this question has agitated the minds of men far and wide in this Presidency. Mr. Nursey proposed that the above Association be formed and he read out the rules. He said that this question was an acute one and deserving the attention of the public. It had been taken up by organs of public opinion both English and Indian. It was also referred to in the Poona Conference.

Mr. Shambhuprasad proposed a committee to be appointed of eight gentleman.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao C.I.E., Dewan of Baroda, gave an at Home an Saturday afternoon to his friends to meet his Excellency the Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda at "Patan Bhuvan." Their Highnesses and Mr. Madhava Rao then left for Guntakal and the Humpi ruins after visiting which they return to Baroda via Poona.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

6TH DEVONS 2; BENGAL UNITED 2.

On Saturday evening before a large and enthusiastic gathering of spectators a very interesting and well-contested game was witnessed between the Bengal United and the 6th Devons, and ended in a draw, both sides scoring two goals each. There was scarcely a dull moment in the game and the result is a fair index of the day's play. The Bengal United, a team of young Indians hailing, as the name of the team implies, from Bengal, gave a very convincing display of Football and surprised the spectators who doubtless anticipated an easy victory for the Devons. A greater number of the Bengal team play bare-footed and remind us of that redoubtable and well-known Calcutta team of footballers—the Mohan Baghan. Their clever dodging and judicious passing frequently elicited well deserved applause from the spectators. N. Acharija was a host in himself to his side, untiring and cool and his clever tackling time and again saved a score being registered against his team. The forwards showed up well but are inclined to play too close together. The goal-keeper is the weak spot in the team, his want of judgment and his fumbling with the ball nearly cost his side the game. The Devons played their usual dashing game and showed up to greater advantage than they did in their encounter with the Medicals. The forwards combined well but still rely too much on the individual efforts of Yeo, their clever centre-forward Green and Yeo were the pick of the attack while the half-backs were the backbone of their side, Prouse being specially noticeable by his powerful and well placed kicking. Manning in goal was very sound and cannot be blamed for the two goals that were scored against him.

Throughout the first half the game was of a ding-dong nature and the balance of exchanges were fairly equal. Just before half-time Acharija put in a splendid shot from well down the field and Manning just managed to save a score by tipping the ball over the cross-bar. Neither side succeeded in scoring during the remaining few minutes of the initial period of the game. The second half opened with the Devons making a determined onslaught on their opponents's goal, but this attack was soon repelled. The Bengal United now took up the aggressive and shortly after a penalty was given against the Devons. The penalty kick was taken by Khan and Manning saved in great style, conceding a corner. This woke the Devons up considerably and Prouse from the half-line scored the first goal of the evening with a brilliant dropping shot. A few minutes later Richards scored a second goal off a well-timed pass from Yeo. It was rather a soft shot and should have been saved by the Bengal United Custodian. The Bengalees did not lose heart and continually pressed the Devons' defence. One of the latter's backs, in his eagerness to clear, fouled an opposing forward and a second penalty was awarded against the Devons. Acharija took the kick and made no mistake. Both goals were now visited in turn till Khan equalised amidst great excitement. The call of time a few seconds later saw the Bengal United pressing.

Bengal United ..... 2 goals
6th Devons ..... 2 goals

Bengal United:—Goal, R. Aradhya; backs, N. Acharija and J. N. Dass; half-backs; K. C. Sircar, G. Khan and S. Shivrao; forwards, M. Shinivash, P. Rajio, V. Iyengar, Nooruddin and S. Hussein.

Devons:—Goal, Manning; backs, West and Dordge; half-backs, Bingham, Wey mouth and Prouse; forwards, Causley, Green, Yeo, Richards and Hore.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATH.

Teams	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	P.
R. G. A.	2	2	0	0	9	1	4
Bombay Gymkhana	2	1	0	1	10	2	3
Inst. Luso-Indiano	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Medicals	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
6th Devons	2	0	1	1	3	4	1
Bengal United	2	0	1	1	2	4	1
Y. M. C. A.	2	0	1	1	2	5	1
Lusitanians	2	0	2	0	1	14	0

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Institutc Luso-Indiano v. Grant Medical College.

A PROTEST.

We hear that the Bengal United have lodged a protest against the game which was awarded to the Inst. Luso-Indiano team owing to the former failing to turn out, as they allege that they did not receive a list of the League fixtures and were consequently unaware of the fact that they were down to play.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA

C. F. C. DRAW WITH CUSTOMS, ONE ALL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The final of the Shield Competition was played on the Calcutta F. C. ground between the Calcutta, F. C. and the Customs and ended in a draw. The ground was rather slippery owing to drizzles and the attendance was fair. After twelve minutes' play the Customs right centred the ball which was cleared but it came to Mahar, the Customs' inner left, who sent in a fast shot which glanced off Colvin's boot into the net. With a goal against them, the Calcutta F. C. made strenuous efforts and equalised five minutes after. The replay comes off on Monday next.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN INDIA.

SOUTH MYSORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATIONS' VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 24.

The members of the South Mysore Planters' Association have unanimously resolved that the association is strongly of opinion that all alien enemies especially missionaries should be interned and it views with grave concern the presence of a number of alien enemies in the employ of the Mysore Government.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva with English Mails due at daylight.

Municipal Corporation Meeting.

Wilson Philological Lectures by Mr. H. N. Apte. Subject: Sanskrit and the Dialects derived from it: the Apabhransha. University Library, 5-45 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m., Cabiria, 9-30 p.m. Horace Goldin.

TUESDAY, July 27.

Improvement Trust Meeting, 4-15 p.m.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association: The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr's Paper on "The need of co-operation between neighbours in the development of building estates," Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 28.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 29.

Municipal Corporation.

West of India Angling Association, Annual General Meeting, Mr. Adamson's Flat, Forbes Building, Home Street 6-30 p.m.

Parsi Writers' Association; Lecture by Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., on "The Beginning of Modern Gujarati Literature," Bai Bhicaji Bengali School Fort, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 8-30 and

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BROOK-FOX—At Junagad, Kathiawar, on July 13th, the wife of Evelyn Brook-Fox, M. Inst. C.E., of a son.

McKENNA—At Darjeeling, on the 17th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McKenna, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOLLARD—SPEAR—On the 17th July, at St. Paul's Church Asansol, by the Rev. W. A. Dunne, Robert George Bollard to Dorothy Ivy, only daughter of Walter Frederick McEnery Spear, eldest son of the late Sanderson Spear, Norfolk House, Rathgar Rd., Dublin. (Irish papers please copy.)

DEATHS.

DEPRAZER—On Saturday, 17th July, at his residence, Tundla, J. R. dePrazer, son of the late N. L. dePrazer, Surveyor, Nagpur, C.P. Sadly missed by his sorrowing relatives.

WILSON—At Strathleven Place, Dumbarton Scotland, on Sunday 18th inst., John J. C. Wilson, assistant Loco. Superintendent, Bengal and North Western Railway.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

July 26.

Squadron Orders By Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Riding School Parade.

1. There will be a parade for all members residing in the Fort at 7-15 a.m. punctually on Tuesday the 27th Instant. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles and bridles.

Town Hall Drill.

2. There will be a dismounted drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening the 27th Instant from 6 p.m. Dress.—Mufti. Commanding Officer's Parade.

3. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-15 a.m. (punctually) on Thursday morning next, the 29th instant (weather permitting). Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental Saddles and bridles Instructional Parade for Troop leaders and N. C. Officers.

4. There will be a dismounted parade on Friday morning next, the 30th instant at the Corps Head-Quarters, Council Road at 7-15 a.m. for Troop leaders and N. C. Officers. Dress.—Khaki shirts, swords slung on the waist belt.

5. Extract from Government Resolution No. 5568 General Department, dated Bombay Castle 14th July 1915 is published for information:—

Bombay Light Horse.

Sergeant Arthur Kirke Smith to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 21st June 1915.

6. The following having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop:—Mr. Herbert Henry Lilley.

Notice.

7. Two Cups have been presented for half section tent-pegging. The competition will be run off at the Mud Sports meetings by the kind permission of the Honorary Secretaries and will consist of the best of a series of runs. Competition will be on August 4th.

A. KIRKE-SMITH,
2nd Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

July 26.

246. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength No. 8572 Vol. W. M. Booth, No. 8573 Vol. L. H. Green and No. 8574 Vol. R. Lewis, to "B" Coy.
No. 8566 Vol. E. Abraham, No. 8567 Vol. J. P. D'Sousa, No. 8568 Vol. C. B. M. D'Souza, No. 8569 Vol. F. X. Lobo, No. 8570 Vol. C. G. D'Souza and No. 8571 Vol. C. Castellino to "F" Coy.

247. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "F" Coy. with effect from 22nd instant. No. 6152 Lce Corpl. F. Jones, to be Corporal.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B.V.A.

COLABA, July 24.

746. Parades.—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Colaba on Tuesday and Thursday 27th and 29th instant for 15pdr B. L. Gun drill at 7 a.m. Gun Laying Class on Wednesday and Friday 28th and 30th instant at 7-30 a.m. Signallers Tuesday. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. Recruits daily at 7 a.m. except Sundays.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday the 31st instant at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.)

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of The Parsi Lekhak Mandal, Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., (Judge, Small Causes Court), will deliver, at Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, on Thursday next at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), a public lecture on "The Beginnings of Modern Gujarati Literature." Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Ardeshir Dalal, M.A., with preside.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL POSTING HOURS.

In consequence of the late arrival of this week's Inward English Mail, the latest hours of posting for the Persian Gulf Mail at the Bombay General Post Office, will be as shown below:—

Registered letters and parcels, Saturday 24-7-1915, 6-30 p.m. Unregistered letters Sunday 25-7-1915, 4 p.m.

LECTURE ON ECONOMICS OF A DECAN VILLEGE.

Under the auspices of the "Students Union" Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics a public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Harold H. Mann, Principal, Agricultureal College, Poona on "Economics of a Deccan Village" on Wednesday next at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Principal Percy L. Anstey has kindly consented to preside. The lecture will be delivered in the College Hall on the second floor of Whiteaway's Buildings.

DINNER TO MR. S. M. EDWARDES C. S. I.

The Punjebhai Club premises situate at Chowpati were profusely decorated and lighted last week, when the President and the Members of His Highness the Aga Khan's Khoja Council gave a congratulatory dinner to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S., on his having received the Companionship of the Star of India. Mr. Haji Ahmed Dewji, J.P., the President of the Council and Alija Jumabhai Shariff had the arrangements in their hands. 60 covers were laid. Among those who attended were—The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sirdar Cassum Mitha, C.I.E., Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed Mr. Gulam Husein Rahimtulla Khairaj, Mr. Cassamali Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr. Jafferbhoy Cassam Moosa President Khan Saheb Haji Ahmedbhoy Dewji, J.P., Alija Jummabhoy Sheriff, J.P., Mukhi Meghjibhoy Moolji Kamadia Allarakhiabhoy Jivraj, Mr. Rahimbhoy Ebrahim Carrim Chhatriwalla, Mr. Mahomedali Nazarali Chaiwalla, Mr. Gulamali Gulam Husein Merchant, Vakil Haji Mahomedbhoy Rahim Zenulabedin, Mr. Ismailbhoy Ebrahim Ooka, Mr. Manjibhoy Gulam Husein Padamsey, Hajibhoy Mukhi Ladak and others.

The President Haji Ahmed Dewji, J.P., proposed the loyal toast and Mr. Mahomedali N. Chaiwalla proposed the toast of the guest of the evening which was suitably replied to by Mr. S. M. Edwardes. The dinner terminated with a toast to H. H. the Aga Khan. The guest of the evening was garlanded by the President and left amidst cheers.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Atmaram Shyamji, a Hindu, with assaulting Narbadashanker Durgashunker with a pen-knife. The complainant Narbadashunker who resided with the accused had been on friendly terms with him. The latter, it appears, tried to induce him to commit thefts. But the complainant would not do this and stoped residing with him. When he was returning home from a caste dinner at Madhavbag on Friday night, the accused set upon him and stabbed him with a pen-knife. The accused was arrested. He was convicted and as he had eight previous convictions, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant L. G. Morris charged Pandu Govind, tindal of a passenger prow, with sailing without lights in the harbour. On Friday night the prow was fired at five times but the accused did not stop the prow and made an attempt to escape. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

ALLEGED THEFT OF TREES.

"AMAZING PROSECUTION AND ASTOUNDING CONVICTION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 23.

Interesting remarks were made by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore as to the delay caused in the enquiry of two cases of theft preferred against D. Munisamiappa of Bangalore.

The accused is a Government contractor and well-known in local circles. In the first case he was convicted by the probationary Deputy Magistrate of Coimbatore of theft of 100 babul trees in January 1914, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400. The alleged illegal cutting was said to have occurred near Avanashi, almost in the immediate presence of the Revenue and police authorities.

In an appeal against his conviction the Sessions Judge acquitted the accused. The Sessions Judge observed that "a more amazing prosecution and a more astounding conviction on such evidence by a magistrate it is hard to imagine. There was not a scrap of documentary evidence that was not in favour of the accused, except a pseudonymous petition received four months after the alleged offence, a petition that the supposed sender denied having sent. For eight months the Revenue authorities appear to have investigated and then charged in the vague way, I have narrated, not having been able even to fix the date of the alleged crime, nor the exact number of trees they believed to have been stolen. Even then too they only seem to have examined ten witnesses and yet the police in another 20 days got another fourteen witnesses. No explanation whatever was given in the court for delay in charging and no explanation as to whether the fellers of the trees that the police produced had even been examined by investigating officers. On such evidence in my opinion, the case ought never to have been charged after so unwarranted delay and certainly it ought never to have got beyond the stage of being discharged under section 253, C. P. C."

The sentence on the same accused in a second charge of theft of trees was upheld.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

GOLDIN.

The short season which Mr. Horace Goldin is giving in Bombay commences at the Excelsior Theatre at 9-30 this evening. The entire series of the "Cabiria" pictures will be shown at six each evening so that every night next week those who give this popular theatre their patronage will have an opportunity of seeing in one evening if they choose one of the most attractive of cinema plays ever exhibited in these parts and an illusionist in the person of Mr. Goldin of worldwide fame. Indeed his performance may justly be described as the greatest theatrical attraction in India since the visit of Mathesan Lang. The management of the theatre are establishing a record in presenting two such entertainments in one evening. The late King Edward was attracted three times in one week to the Palace Theatre, London to see Mr. Goldin's performance ,and was so pleased that the great illusionist was the recipient of a diamond pin from the late King. Perhaps all other illusionists who have visited the East will suffer in comparison; for Mr. Goldin is not only a great magician, but a clever protean artist as is shown in his ingenious and original act, "A Review of Conjurors." Moreover he is the writer and producer of his best piece, "The Tiger God," a fascinating Moorish phantasy. Many are the mysteries of this exciting story and with Mr. Goldin pulling the strings one is kept continually on the tip-toe of expectation, and we can safely say this is the biggest attraction in this line ever brought to Bombay and marks another great advance in theatrical history in India.

A plan is to be seen at Messrs Rose and Co's,. and those desirous of obtaining good seats should do so without further delay as the booking is already heavy.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

CAPITAL VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME.

Crowded houses at both the shows last night testified to the excellence of the new programme now running at the Palace of Varieties (Gaiety Theatre). The highly humorous sketch "Catching A Train," by Miss Norah Moore and Steve Buckingham, proved the great success that it was expected to be and while it was on, there was hardly a dull moment from start to finish. It at once put the audience in good humour with itself. Miss Norah Moore, Miss Beatrice Mercer and Steve Buckingham also contributed individual turns which were loudly applauded. On the picture side of the programme, "A Prince's Love Match" was the chief attraction, in which true love is seen triumphing in spite of all obstacles in its way. "Down the Thames from Oxford to Windsor" is a pretty coloured film, while in "Wiffles as tenor" this fine picture comedien is seen at his best. There are other equally interesting film.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

A programme of great merit and order is being provided by this enterprising show. It contains two of the finest films yet shown in Bombay, and one is certainly of entirely an unsual type. "Why did he forgive? is a masterful piece of art and is built around two men, facing each other on the opposite sides of a table. There is not much physical action, but you can actually feel the strife of their wills. The other "For Honour and Country" is one of those well played films for which the French artistes are so famous. A strong story of an Anglo-French love and a Frenchman's sense of duty and honour is portrayed in a most stirring way.

The comic side of the programme is well provided for by Wiffles and an extremely funny cartoon by Bray, entitled "The Police Dog No. 1." Pathe's Gazette also has its appointed place on the programme as usual.

PARSI MARKSMAN FOR THE FRONT.

Colour-Sergeant R. A. Neemuchwalla, of the Poona Volunteer Rifles, the famous Parsi Marksman, is proceeding to England to be enlisted in the 5th Royal Dublin Fusiliers. This Battalion will in all probability proceed to the Front before long, where Sergeant Neemuchwalla is sure to prove an acquisition. It will be remembered that Sergeant Neemuchwalla was selected by the Parsi Community at the suggestion of Khan Bahadur Padamji to compete at the Bisley Meeting last year, where he succeeded in distinguishing himself. Arrangements are now being made by Mr. Padamji for the Parsi Marksman's departure to England to join the Regiment, in which connection Bombay's well-known philanthropist, Sir Dorabji J. Tata has offered to defray all the expenses.

Official and Personal.

The following were the week-end guests at Government House, Ganeshkhind:—The Hon. Sir Hugh Daly, the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayward, Mr. Sells, Colonel T. Jackson, I.M.S., Major, Mrs. and Miss Hunt, Major Glen Liston, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Wilson and Mr. Harter.

The Magistrate of Colombo issued an extradition warrant against V. Sangaralingam Pillay charged with criminal misappropriation of Rs. 6,500 from his employer M. S. A. Uduman Saibo. On June 23rd the complainant had given him a blank cheque to fill up and pay certain sums due to Messrs. Skrine and Co. The accused filled up the cheque in his own favour for Rs. 6,500 and cashed it at the bank and bolted to India. According to telegraphic information received he has been arrested at Madras with Rs. 5,500 in his possession.

THE LATE "SHAN" FERGUSON HOSTILE TRADING CONCERNS

BRILLIANT YOUNG HORSEMAN PASSES AWAY.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

To "Shan" Ferguson's large circle of friends, the news of his untimely death must have come as a severe shock, especially to those who were more intimately associated with him in the sport of racing.

Ferguson was one of the most capable and reliable light-weights in the country, and gifted with great natural abilities for race-riding and a perfect physique, he soon came into prominence as an accomplished jockey at a very early date in his short but brilliant career. "Shan" of course had an additional advantage in being the son of his father, Mr. Tom Ferguson, than whom a better or more widely respected trainer has never been in India.

Under his father's careful tutelage, and with a varied assortment of the best horse-flesh always at his disposal to gain the necessary experience of his craft, "Shan" soon became a brilliant exponent of his art, and when still a mere lad, enjoyed the distinction of being retained as first light-weight jockey for the leading stables in India, and his long string of successes testifies to how high he stood in his profession.

In addition to being proficient with the English horse and waler, young Ferguson was equally at home on the Arab, and Mr. Ali bin Talib's powerful stable was at the zenith of its fame, when Ferguson had the jacket as first jockey.

Much sympathy will be felt for his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Fergusson, who were deeply attached to their son, and who always had his home with them. He also leaves behind a brother and two sisters to mourn his loss.

LATE CAPTAIN W, L. GRAHAM.

KING AND QUEEN'S CONDOLENCES TO MRS. GRAHAM.

Mrs. Graham, widow of the late Hon. Captain W. L. Graham, A.-D.-C., has received the following telegram from Major Clive Wigram, Assistant Private Secretary to H. I. M. the King-Emperor:—

The King and Queen are deeply grieved to hear of the great loss which you and the Army have sustained by the tragic death of your husband in the service of his country. Their Majesties well remember him being in attendance at Delhi, as a Scottish Archer and offer you their true sympathy in your sorrow."

THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have undoubtedly placed the Bombay public under a sense of deep obligation by raising a timely alarm on the subject of the public safety.

Your editorials have covered all the essential points so that I need not go over them. I wish to point out however, that Mr. Aston's whole term of office has been one full of pitfalls to any person who has had the misfortune to be placed before him in the dock. His earlier decisions were frequently the subject of severe criticism from the Criminal Appellate Branch of the Bombay High Court. Later on, so far as I am aware, at almost every criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court, the presiding judge has had occasion to complain of the manner in which the cases were sent up for trial.

At the present Sessions, no doubt, Mr. Wadia's and Mr. Stanton's cases are two typical instances where Mr. Aston failed to exercise his judicial mind. Mr. Wadia and his legal advisers must have been anxious that the case should go before a jury, as they were afraid, that, if the final disposal of Mr. Wadia's case was left in the hands of Mr. Aston, it would end in a conviction; they therefore wisely preferred to go before a jury.

In Mr. Stanton's case, the general impression prevailing in the Chief Magistrate's Court was that he would be discharged and that there would be no committal. This impression, I understand, was strengthened by the fact that witnesses in the case were not called upon to furnish bail bonds for their appearance at the Sessions till the very last moment. Mr. Aston, it is understood, enquired of his judicial clerk as to why the bail bonds had not been taken, and on the latter informing his Worship that the public Prosecutor did not consider that procedure necessary, Mr. Aston directed the usual bail bonds to be taken from the witnesses to secure their attendance at the Sessions. This no doubt throws a good deal of light on what was the attitude of the Public Prosecutor in the matter.

I would, in these circumstances suggest that the Bombay Government should call upon the High Court for a return of all cases in which the Chief Presidency Magistrate has been criticised or his judgments reversed or modified. I am aware of Government calling for returns of cases of certain members of the Indian Civil Service, whose judgments were the subjects of frequent criticism in the Sessions of the High Court. Such members of the Indian Civil Service have been after due warning, compulsarily retired or transferred to spheres where they would not exercise magisterial functions. In certain cases members of the Civil Service have had their promotion stopped and had to retire to the grade of Assistant Collectors.

Bombay is a most important commercial city, where the upholding of a high standard of commercial morality is absolutely necessary, and in order to maintain that high standard it is also necessary that its Chief Magistrate should be a person of the highest calibre of legal intelligence and possessing the legal frame of mind. Mr. Aston, whatever may be his personal qualifications,—and I have the highest respect for him,—in that respect has been weighed and found wanting.

It would be quite possible for the Bombay Government to transfer his activities to some other sphere more suited to his tastes,—

Yours, etc.

ON-LOOKER.

Bombay, July 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the article appearing in your issue of 24th July you state that the account of the proceedings of the Deputation to the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns will be read with interest. It will further interest your readers to hear the real facts about one of the firms cited therefore I hasten to correct the wrong impression from the statements detailed in your paper *re* the "Austrian firms carried on by a former employee."

I happen to be that employee and the account is, as far as it refers to the purchase of the business in question by me quite correct. Mine was the highest offer for the business and naturally the sale to me was sanctioned. The Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns stated the terms under which such sale may take place and thought it to the best interests of Government to do so. Therefore I cannot see where the Trades Association can find anything to cavil at.

Taking their points seriatum. If the Trades Association make better enquiries they will find that the business has been conducted under my name since February last.

The appointment of H. E. the Governor was given to the late firm 20 years ago and the notices above the door were overlooked by me until pointed out by the Controller, when, in deference to his wishes, they were immediately removed.

The Controller is stated to have said that all hostile firms were open to purchase by British subjects, but as no one took advantage of this I do not see why, when the offer was an open one, that I as a British subject, could not be at liberty to seize my opportunity.

In regard to the allegations made against me personally being "Pro Austrian in my sympathies" I doubt whether the Association is aware of the fact that I have lately offered my firm to a British firm here in order to set myself free to enlist at Home.

In respect to my experience in Austria I should like to know how many Englishmen have not benefited by their experience on the Continent. The greater part of my commercial life was not spent in Austria where I have only lived 4 years. Does the Association know that the experience gained in Bohemian glass factories enabled me to offer the Government of India assistance in reply to a publication in your paper *re* the glass trade?

A further statement about my offering the wares of another Austrian firm for sale is a totally untrue allegation.

My firm is British, I have no trading license, nor is it necessary. Therefore the statement *re* clauses of trading license providing that "no new Contracts" be entered into, is ridiculous.

My four brothers are at present serving in his Majesty's forces, and this is a point where I probably have the advantage of the greater number of the members of the Trades Association who have gone to the trouble to assert that I am "Pro-Austrian" in my sympathies.

Had the Trades Association communicated with me as an Englishman, I should have given every facility for their guaging the veracity of my statements, and I certainly think that this would have been more to their credit than taking the matter into their own hands by going to the Controller and giving publicity through the medium of the press to statements which are incorrect and hurtful.—Yours etc.,

SYDNEY GEORGE BANNISTER.
Bombay, July 24.

TWO RIVAL FRENCH DAYS.

UNFORTUNATE CLASHING OF CELEBRATIONS.

A curious and unpleasant situation has arisen out of the idea of holding a French celebration day in this country, says the "Daily News and Leader." As long ago as May 10 it was announced that the French Relief Fund, which has offices in Pall Mall and has been working with the Comite du Secours National (the French equivalent of the Prince of Wales's Fund) under the patronage of M. Raymond Poincare, was promoting a French Flag Day for July 14.

In the list of patrons of this movement are Lord Kitchener, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Crewe, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir John Simon, Mr. McKenna, and Mr. Winston Churchill. The joint hon. treasurers are Sir Thomas Barclay and Sir Thomas Brooke-Hitching; and the hon secretary and originator of the organisation is Mr James Hargreaves Dickinson. This French Relief Fund, however, has never had the official support of the French Ambassador.

A week ago there arrived on the scene a new organisation, with a scheme for "France's Day," to be celebrated on July 7, and with the Duchess of Somerset as its leading spirit. This organisation, "The Daily News" inquirer was informed by the French Embassy, is the only one recognised officially by the French Ambassador. It has the patronage of the Prime Minister, both Archbishops, Lord Crewe, Admiral Fremantle, Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Sir Edward Grey, Princess Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

The Secretary of the Flag Day scheme produced to a "Daily News" representative documents to show how definite was the support given to the July 14 celebration by the French authorities, but stated that he had offered to amalgamate with the July 7 movement if the Duchess of Somerset's committee would agree. The Prime Minister, the Chief Rabbi, and the Bishop of Durha have written expressing their regret that the celebrations clash; and bewildered provincial mayors are writing and wiring to know what it all means.

No official explanation was forthcoming yesterday from the Duchess of Somerset or her organisers, but it was made quite clear to "The Daily News" representative that the probable deterrent effect on the July 14 celebration was fully realised and that the July 7 celebration, nevertheless, would go on—amalgamation being out of the question. The newer organisation has its headquarters at 43, Upper Grosvenor street.

THE SAMSON CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While approving of the attitude taken by you in regard to the Samson case, allow me to clear a misunderstanding which is likely to arise in the public mind in regard to my views as one of the Trustees of the Board. The sentence, "The Trust however is so anxious to maintain its credit, that it is endeavouring with two notable dissentients, etc., etc.," appearing in the columns of the "Times of India" of the 22nd instant and which you have quoted in your issue of the 23rd instant is likely to lead people to think that my views in this case are different from the two gentlemen referred to by your contemporary and that I am in sympathy with the attitude taken by the Chairman and his supporters.

To be plain I may say that I hold as strong convictions in the matter as those of my two friends Mr. Wacha and Sir Ibrahim and that I emphatically disapprove of the high-handed policy of the Chairman. The only reason why I did not speak on the question at the last meeting of the Board was that I fully concurred with the views expressed by my two friends and I had nothing more to add to what they said. If the question had been put to vote I shou'd certainly have voted against the proposal of the Chairman.—Yours, etc.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Girgaum, July 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your article entitled "Sidelights on the Samson Case" in your to-day's issue, I am unaware as to the source of your information about the evidence given by Mr. Khodabux Griffiths in that case, but one fact you have left out. You have also so stated the effect of the evidence of Mr. Griffiths as to leave an impression on the minds of your readers that the purchase of the notes for Rs. 20,000 may have been for Mr. Samson. The fact is when Mr. Khodabux was questioned as to the person for whom he had purchased those notes, he answered that he did not think it would be proper for him to disclose the name of the purchaser in open court, but if the magistrate required he would write the name on a piece of paper and hand it over to him to see. Then Mr. Godinho who was examining Mr Khodabux said he would be satisfied if Mr. Khodabux stated that the said notes were not for Mr. Samson. The witness did so and there the matter dropped.

You have recently written much about Mr. Samson's case, but I advisedly refrain from referring to any other point. I hope in fairness to Mr. Samson and Mr. Khodabux you will publish this letter.—Yours, etc.,

I. J. SAMSON.

Byculla, July 24th.

[Our information was obtained from the certified copy of Mr. Griffiths' evidence in the case, according to which the witness stated that the notes in question were purchased for Mr. Samson and he could not say for whom they were purchased. In view of what is stated in the above letter, it is certainly desirable that Mr. Griffiths should be asked by the Board to disclose on whose account this large purchase was made.—EDITOR, "B. C."]

BELLARY DISTRICT CONFERENCE

AGUMENTS AGAINST LOCATION OF THE NEW COLLEGE AT ANANTAPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HOSPET, July 24.

The second Bellary District Conference took place to-day at Hospet under the presidentship of Hon. Rao Bahadur Ramanujachariar. Proceedings commenced with Mr. B. Gopalachariar, vice-President, Hospet taluq board, welcoming the delegates. In the course of his speech Mr. Gapalachariar expressed dissatisfaction with the decision of the Government to locate at Anantapore rather than in Bellary the college proposed to be started by the Government for the ceded districts, the choice being impeached on the grounds, amongst others that Bellary could supply ample materials for the college from its large population and that Bellary answered the requirements of out-door games better than Anantapore could. In Bellary the defects of water supply are on the verge of being remedied.

The president who was then formally elected delivered his address. A subjects committee was then appointed.

"TO DIE LIKE THE ENGLISH."

GERMAN SOLDIERS' WISH.

Speaking of his experiences at the front, Private George Turnbull, of the Royal Scots, formerly a Glasgow accountant, says:—

"I had a spell looking after the German prisoners on their way down to the coast after the last battle around Festubert. I found one curious saying among them. 'To live like the French and die like the English.' I was curious to know what it meant, and one day one of them told me.

"The German soldiers in the fighting line would give anything for the joyous, care-free existence of the average French soldier, but if he must die the German would like to greet death with the indifference of the British soldier. Their sentiment has been crystallised in that saying. I have seen much reckless heroism on the German side, and I recalled that to my informant, asking him how he reconciled that with his theory. He thought a minute or two, and then said:

"'It's like this. It's one thing to go to death because you are afraid to disobey an order, and quite another to let death overtake you because you are too proud or too indifferent to get out of its way. The bravery of the English is also infectious, and you now find some of our men who are ashamed to show fear of death in front of the English.'"—Manchester Guardian.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, July 26, 1915.

THE SAMSON CASE.

Not the least remarkable feature of the attitude of the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust towards the Samson case is the indifference they have displayed, hitherto, regarding some of the revelations which were made in evidence during the hearing of Mr. Samson's defamation case in the Police Court. We referred on Saturday to one matter which calls for some enquiry on the part of the Trustees. There is a great deal more than this, however. But the Board, or the majority of the Board, have been so concerned to find weak points in the Magistrate's judgment, which could justify them in passing it over and securing a further enquiry outside the Courts, that we are forced to the conclusion that they,—or the majority of them,—failed to follow the case during its hearing and have not troubled to read the records of the evidence since. Otherwise it is almost impossible to account for their failure to hold an immediate investigation into some of the facts which came out in evidence. We have said before that we have no desire to prejudge any future proceedings that may be taken against Mr. Samson, and were there the least indication in any responsible quarter that proper steps are going to be taken in this grave matter, we should have been silent. But in the presence of the inaction of the proper authorities and the attempt of the Board to evade the consequences of the result of the defamation suit we feel compelled to draw the attention of the public to certain matters that came out in evidence in the Police-Court.

Mr. Samson stated in the witness box that he had been in the service of the Trust for over 15 years. He joined it on Rs. 150 a month, and he was then, in May 1914, on a salary of Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 800, so it may be assumed that in 1909 he was in receipt of a salary of less than Rs. 600 per month and probably nearer Rs. 400. He was examined as to his banking account. Into this account, as we have already pointed out, he said he paid not only his own earnings, but the funds of the Synagogue of which he was a trustee, the moneys of a Jewish school of which he was a Committee member and the earnings of his brother, a pleader, as well as certain recoveries made by the latter on behalf of his clients. There was no attempt to keep separate accounts and Mr. I. J. Samson, pleader, who gave evidence of an amazing character, had no recollection of how much money he paid into his brother's account either on his own or his clients' account. He kept no fee book and kept no personal accounts. He was entirely dependent on his own memory and his brother's memory for a fair reckoning of their separate assets and the memory of both appeared to be curiously deficient in the witness box.—Mr. I. J. Samson was shown pass-books but could not identify his own payments! But the evidence shows that neither Mr. I. J. Samson's nor the other relative's contributions to the account could, in any case, have been considerable, while the Synagogue was a debtor and only paid off its debt lately while its income was very small. Now in face of all this Mr. Samson's pass-book showed that from 1909 to 1913 inclusive he paid into his account a total of Rs. 70,000 or an average of Rs. 14,000 per annum, the exact figures for each year being as follows:—

	Rs.
1909	21,344
1910	11,706
1911	11,893
1912	16,876
1913	8,364

Mr. Samson was closely examined by the Court during five or six hearings as to the details of the account, but it is not unfair to say that he failed to give a satisfactory explanation. And the question that naturally arises is where did all this money come from? There are other peculiar facts. Mr. I. J. Samson began earning as a pleader in 1902. But it was not till 1908 that he and his brother began a joint account. Before ther they had their separate accounts. In 1908 Samson got the rent collection work in the Improvement Trust. In the same year he first began to handle the monies of the Synagogue as a Managing Trustee and in the same year he also began to handle the funds of the Israelite school as treasurer. It is certainly a curious coincidence as was remarked by the prosecution pleader in Court, that after six years of separate accounts Samson found it desirable in this particular year to open a joint account with his brother, and proceeded to pay into it monies belonging to charitable institutions in respect to which he held a fiduciary position, a course that, it is needless to say, was highly improper. It is not for us to suggest what motive prompted this course of conduct, but we are entitled to ask what steps the Board, or its Finance Committee, have taken to investigate this phase of the case in view of the Magistrate's judgment.

Another matter which directly concerns the administration of the offices of the Trust, is the revelation in the course of the proceedings that certain papers which it was desired to call for in evidence had disappeared from the office files. The clerk from the office who was subpoened to produce them said they could not be traced. He was called again after an adjournment and repeated that these papers, material to the case, could not be found. Mr. Orr was subsequently questioned on this matter and said:—

> "Mr. Samson has had access to the Land Manager's records since this case. He always has access. I have not given orders for the removal of papers from the files. Complainant has not had permission to take papers from the office for the purposes of this case."

What became of these papers? Who removed them? Who was responsible for their safe custody? Has Mr. Orr taken any steps to investigate the matter and if so with what result?

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY.

The Government of Bombay have just issued a lengthy Resolution on the working of the Municipalities in the Presidency during the year 1913-14,—a Resolution, which, in view of the discussion on the subject at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council, is of the greatest importance. The Governor-in-Council is able to view with considerable satisfaction the record of the year's work. There has been a very noteworthy expansion of Municipal revenues, and, although principally owing to the completion in the previous year of certain important projects, the expenditure has declined somewhat, yet, it is pleasing to learn from the Resolution, that "there is general evidence of the recognition by Municipal bodies of a higher standard of comfort, convenience and sanitation and of a sincere desire to make provision for meeting the obligations which this higher standard imposes. In no direction is this altered outlook more conspicuously manifest than in the alacrity with which the Municipalities are now taking up schemes for the widening of streets, the provision of open spaces and town improvement generally." This is a very welcome admission on the part of Government, of the growth of public spirit among educated Indians who, in some essentially important directions, find that the opportunity for exercising it, is inadequate. But to this point we shall recur later.

The number of Municipalities in the Presidency remained unchanged, though there was a slight increase in that of Notified Areas Committees. An important test of the interest displayed in civic affairs is the character of elections for Municipalities. With few exceptions, specially in backward parts of the Presidency such as East Khandesh, these elections aroused keen and healthy competition and a wholesome decision was arrived at during the year that the system of voting by secret ballot should be universally adopted. It is disappointing to learn that no change of a progressive nature occurred in the constitution of the Municipal boards except that the number of Councillors of the Karachi Municipality was raised from 36 to 42,—two-thirds elected and one-third nominated. There was, as might have been expected, a general improvement in the attendance of Councillors at Municipal meetings, but it is regrettable that the Amalner, Pandharpur and Surat Municipalities should continue to be conspicuous defaulters in this respect, as many as 30 adjournments for want of a quorum having occured in the last-named Municipality during the year. Coming to the consideration of ways and means, apart from the introduction of terminal taxation, there is no change of special importance to record in the matter of the system of taxation. Interesting experiments have been made, however, by a few Municipalities. The Poona Municipality has, for instance, introduced a dog-tax and the Malcolmpeth Municipality has imposed a tax on hawkers and visitors' servants. The aggregate gross income of the Municipalities shows a noteworthy increase, the amount for the year being Rs. 125¾ lakhs as against 109¾ lakhs for the preceding year. Deducting the receipts under "Extraordinary and Debt," the net revenue, however, amounts to Rs. 100 lakhs as against a previous total of 88 lakhs,—the principle increase being of about seven lakhs under "Grants and Contributions" for general and special purposes, of about two lakhs under "Octroi," and of little more than a lakh under "Water-rate." The increase under Octroi is shared by the whole Presidency and in the Northern Division is attributed to that trade activity incidental to a year which was regarded as an auspicious one for marriages. Several Municipalities show an unfortunate tendency to adopt a system of house tax assessment, under which the percentage on the rental value diminishes as the latter increases. Such a system, favouring, as it does, the more wealthy house-owners at the expense of the poorer and also depriving the Municipalities of legitimate revenue, needs to be checked, and Government have done well to ask these Municipalities to revise their house-tax schedules. In the matter of recovering Municipal dues there has also been some improvement and the aggregate of arrears for recovery has been reduced slightly. But the attention of some Municipalities in the Central and Southern Divisions is rightly drawn to the urgent necessity of more vigorous action in this respect. The average incidence of taxation per head of population rose from Rs. 2-5-5 to Rs. 2-8-3 and that of income from Rs. 3-11-9 to Rs. 4-3-8. A few Municipalities, notably Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar and Hubli, have been selected for the experimental introduction of a terminal tax on imports. The experiment will be keenly watched and we trust that this tax will soon replace the Octroi which is not a particularly advantageous system of revenue. The total expenditure of Municipalities showed a decrease,—the most deplorable decrease being of nearly 6½ lakhs under Public Health and of 11,000 under Education. It is, however, eminently satisfactory that, with the assistance of Government loans and grants, most of the large towns of the Presidency are now provided, or on the way to being provided, with a plentiful and fairly wholesome water-supply, and, in the case of many Municipalities, the water installations have worked with profit. But in another matter which equally effects the life of the people,—namely, the question of underground drainage,—a decrease of expenditure is everywhere marked, though in the majority of cases it is the most pressing need. The cost of public instruction amounted to Rs. 14,89,000 as against Rs. 14,99,000 in the preceding year. This is very surprising in spite of explanations given, for no Municipality can justify its work unless every year it finds means to show an increasing and substantial expenditure on Education. Among the minor heads of expenditure the initiative of the Bijapur Municipality in spending Rs. 9,800 on the purchase of corrugated iron-sheets for supply to the poor on nominal rents deserves to be widely followed. The result of the year's operations was an increase of Rs. 6,79,000 in the total closing balance, which was contributed to by all Divisions. Apart from other Municipal needs, to which reference has been made, two other important requirements, which are forcing themselves upon the attention of more important Municipalities, are the opening out to light and air of congested and insanitary localities, and the provision of hygienic school houses with adequate playgrounds. The former necessitates the provision of suitable sites for the accomodation of the displaced population, and this inevitably brings to the fore the question of town-planning. The smaller Municipalities have still much to do before the ordinary wants of the population in their charge can be said to have been adequately supplied. The Ahmedabad Municipality has a settled programme of improvements, and active steps are being taken to supply the most pressing needs; the Broach Municipality has appointed a Committee to draw up a comprehensive improvement scheme; Surat stands in urgent need of proper drainage and better drinking water; the new water-supply scheme at Ahmednagar is well advanced; and under-ground drainage scheme for the Dhulia Municipality has been finally drawn up; in Poona City the execution of a combined water-supply and drainage project is proceeding satisfactorily; and well-planned roads have been driven through some of the densest parts of Nasik City. An unfortunate feature of the Resolution is that the actual disbursement of grants to Municipalities for sanitary projects fell very short of the original provision for the year.

The Resolution contains extracts from the Commissioner's reports expressing their views, which materially though unconciously strengthen the demands of educated Indians for the extension of the franchise, of representation and of control. "Everywhere," says the Commissioner N. D., "may be observed a desire for the amelioration of the conditions under which the people live within Municipal limits." According to the Commissioner C. D., "the tenour of the district reports is on the whole encouraging." The Commissioner S. D. refers to "the awakening of public spirit combined with an appreciation of their greater independence. . . . . A seat in an important Municipality is the subject of vigorous competition." And finally, according to the Commissioner in Sind, "there has generally been a distinct growth of the civic spirit in recent years." All of them, indeed, refer to certain obvious defects of working which are not absent even in the Municipal administration of progressive cities of the West. The Government consider that "the above expressions of opinion furnish gratifying proofs of the success of the policy adopted six years ago, of granting Municipal bodies a larger measure of autonomy and popular representation than they had previously enjoyed, a policy which has been amply vindicated by the results and it must now be regarded as having definitely emerged from the *probationary* stage. The Governor-in-Council has accordingly now under consideration the question of the removal of certain conditions which appear to have tended to restrict the wider application of this policy." A great deal might be said in regard to the inordinate prolongation of this "probationary" stage over a period of more than quarter of a century, but, for the moment, we may be content with the official admission that it has at last come to an end, and the hope engendered by the deliberations on which the Governor-in-Council is now engaged. Lord Willingdon's keen personal interest in the advancement of local self-government encourages us to believe that a substantial and practical step in advance is at length about to be taken. An idea of the reform needed can be obtained from the fact that out of 157 Municipalities there are only 20 with an elected majority, and 39 whose members are all nominated, and of the aggregate number of members 1,203 are ex-officio and nominated and 963 are elected. None of the statements appended to the Resolution gives any information as to the number and names of Municipalites which possess elected chairmen, and the statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities requires the substitution, in one of its columns, of the word "Indians" for "Natives,"—the use of this term being a breach of the recent orders of the Secretary of State.

Notes of the Day.

The Struggle for Warsaw.

The news regarding the Eastern front does not bring matters later than up to the 22nd, but the position then and the abortive results of the desperate German assaults on the Russian positions were decidedly hopeful. People who have been taking a very pessimistic view of the situation and who are ready to hear,—or have heard,—that Warsaw is taken at any moment, do not make allowances for the great strength of the positions occupied by the Russians, and the facts, which we think it is safe to assume, that the Germans cannot overwhelm them numerically, cannot oppose to them, except in a few instances, troops of the highest quality, and in the south are fighting without the assistance of railway communications. It must be remembered that there is no comparison between the operations which swept Galicia and the present struggle. In Galicia there was nothing which was worth a supreme stand, the risk of a really crushing defeat, and to have attempted a prolonged defence of Przemysl or Lemberg would have been to isolate the defending forces and destroy the cohesion of the Russian armies.

The Present Situation.

Before they can take Warsaw the Germans must drive the Russians across the Narew, they must overwhelm them and drive them out of their strong positions at Novo Georgievsk, or they must capture the fortress of Ivangorod, or turn that position by getting across the railway at Lublin,—with a readless desert behind them,—or further south, under difficulties equally great, break the line between Krasnotaw and Sokal,—though that, of course, is a secondary factor. The Russian War Minister's telegram to an American paper clearly sums up the position up to Thursday and the events of the preceding days. The Austrian and German armies had been repulsed on the entire southern front from Ivangorod, 90 miles S. E. of Warsaw to the Bukhovina. The repetition of the attempt to break through near Krasnik and reach Lublin resulted again in disaster. The situation intervening between Krasnotaw and Ibdebno was improved, the positions previously taken by the enemy being recaptured. Further south to Sokal and down to the Bukhovina the Russians had the Austrians well in hand, inflicting losses. Added to this satisfactory account of the position on the Southern front is the news from Amsterdam, which gets the German communiqués, that the Russian line on the Narew is intact, and that the enemy communiques are significantly silent regarding the result of their efforts in the Novo Georgevsk region.

Controversial Appointments.

We have hitherto refrained from expressing any definite opinion of our own in regard to certain appointments recently made by the Secretary of State in the hope that some sort of information might arrive from somewhere in justification of them, or that public feeling in regard to them might show that the Secretary of State had guaged public opinion better than those of us in India, who think we have our fingers on its pulse, can do. And, also, because in addition to and because of all these considerations, this is not a time for controversy. But if controversy is to be avoided the game must be played fairly on both sides. The appointment as Chief Justice of Bengal of Mr. Lancelot Sanderson, of whom nobody in India knows anything and who does not appear to possess any qualities insistently marking him out as a suitable head of an Indian High Court, in the face of the strongly expressed desire in Bengal for the appointment of a well-known European Judge of the High Court, seems to us a very grave blunder; more especially as there is attached to it the suspicion that Mr. Sanderson, as a faithful Unionist M.P., has been merely rewarded for party services, not even of a distinguished character but merely of the ordinary hack kind. That India should be made the dumping ground of party pensioners from England would be at any time deplorable enough, but at this moment, when all party strife and *interest* is supposed to have been submerged for the common national good, it is amazing to find a Secretary of State, who has only a few weeks before walked into a coalition cabinet, bestowing his patronage upon a party protegé.

History Repeats Itself.

It may be Mr. Austen Chamberlain was actuated by other motives. We hope he was But, if so, it is due to the Indian public that he should tell us what they are. In the meanwhile, it is impossible to avoid the recollection of the curious coincidence of the appointment of Sir Francis Maclean, Sir Lawrence Jenkins' predecessor, who was hardly a brilliant success in his position, Sir Francis Maclean owed his advancement in life to the fact that he was at one time Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's political private secretary. By his patron's influence he was first made a Master in Lunacy, Lord Halsbury being the obliging instrument. Later on the accomodating Lord George Hamilton, at Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's instance, gave him the Chief Justiceship of Bengal. Thus has history almost repeated itself. As for the second appointment of the two to which we have referred, that of Sir George Barnes, of the Board of Trade, the mind positively boggles at the attempt to discover any sound reason for sending this old gentleman, on the eve of his retirement as a permanent official in England, out here as a Minister of the Viceroy. We agree that it is not easy to find in this country, a man sufficiently impartial in his interests to fill the Membership for Commerce. But why Sir George Barnes? What does he know of Indian commerce, or Indian commerce of him? Finally, it may be pointed out that nearly all the recent appointments to the India Council are of a controversial character as being entirely opposed to the views of the articulate Indian public. They are certainly more controversial in their nature, as far as this country is concerned, than the proposal for an executive council for the United Provinces.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHT FOR WARSAW.

RUSSIA'S GREAT EFFORT

ENEMY ROUTED ON THE ISONZO FRONT.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE DARDANELLES.

RECORD CALM ON WESTERN FRONT.

TEXT OF AMERICAN NOTE.

Reuter has cabled a comprehensive summary of the most recent American Note to Germany. It argues that Germany's recent submarine operations show that it is quite possible to conduct such warfare in accordance with the principles of international law, and urges Germany to repudiate the inhuman act of the commander for the sinking of the Lusitania, and make such restitution as possible. The Note declares that contravening the rights of neutrals, when they affect American citizens, must be looked upon as deliberately unfriendly.

The Warsaw battle continues with unabated fury, and the telegrams show that the Russians are giving the enemy more than they receive and are successfully holding every vital point on the whole front.

The Italians are having a tough fight, and it is considered the conquest of the Carso Plateau will be most difficult and costly. The battle continues on the whole Isonzo front, where a series of desperate attacks by the Austrians culminated in the rout of the enemy.

On the western front matters are exceptionally quiet, which is described as a "record calm." The Allies' aviators made another attack on a railway junction at Conflans-en-Gramisy. The persistent way in which railway centres are being bombarded is significant.

Up to March 31st the National Debt stood at £1,161,591,702—a record figure.

King George is visiting the munition centres and received an ovation at Birmingham.

The reported strike at Krupp's is said to be a hoax.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports fresh progress in Gallipoli. The British are consolidating and extending the trenches. They captured a redoubt with insignificant loss.

MAGNIFICENT FIGHT TO SAVE WARSAW.

RUSSIANS GIVING MORE THAN THEY RECEIVE.

TEXT OF AMERICA'S NOTE TO GERMANY.

WARSAW BATTLE STILL RAGING.

RUSSIANS SUCCESSFULLY RESISTING.

HOLDING EVERY VITAL POINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

AMSTERDAM, 22, 7-50 p.m.

That the battle for Warsaw continues, with unabated fury is shown in to-night's Berlin communiqu . It also shows that Russians are holding successfully every vital point on the whole front. All the fortresses are repelling the Germans and the essential railways are hitherto intact.

STOUT DEFENCE BEFORE WARSAW ITSELF.

The Germans claim successes in the Baltic provinces, but regarding their great attack on the Russian fortress line on the River Narew they only say that the enemy has discontinued useless counter-attacks.

The Russians further south are offering a very stout defence before Warsaw itself. The whole tract westward of Warsaw is a huge bridgehead position packed with Russian troops.

IVANGOROD STILL HOLDING OUT.

The Germans claim that they are investing Ivangorod, but the Austrians have admitted that they are still only on the west side of the Vistula to the north of the fortress.

The only reference to General Mackensen is, that the battle is proceeding.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON THE NIEMEN.

HOT CENTRE BETWEEN BUG AND VISTULA

PETROGRAD, 23, 5-40 a.m.

A communiqué records desperate fighting west of the River Niemen and on the River Narew. It says the Russians on the left of the Vistula occupy the outlying defences of Ivangorod.

The battle between the Vistula and the Bug is again very desperate, several villages changing hands repeatedly.

The Russians on a wide front above Sokal cleared th right bank of the Bug, capturing fifteen hundred prisoners.

MAGNIFICENT FIGHT TO SAVE WARSAW.

RUSSIANS GIVING MORE THAN THEY RECEIVE

AMSTERDAM, July 23.

The Russians are putting up a magnificent fight to save Warsaw. The great fortress line on the Narew stands intact and by night attacks the Russians have given more than they have received.

A Berlin communiqué claims only to have stormed a village and another point before Roshan with the bayonet and to have captured 290 prisoners.

It is very significant that the communiqué does not mention the operations in the vicinity of Warsaw itself or Ivangorod.

It states that further south the battle rages in the wooded country westward of the Vistula.

OVER 20,000 AUSTRIAN PRISONERS

LONDON, July 23.

Over twenty-thousand Austrian prisoners have passed through Udine since the beginning of the war.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINES BLOCKADE BLACK SEA.

ATHENS, July 23.

Russian submarines have practically stopped the navigation of enemy ships in the Black Sea and consequently the Zunguldak collieries are cut off.

AUSTRIAN CARDINAL'S CURIOUS ORDER.

CHURCH-ROOFS TO BE DENUDED OF COPPER.

AMSTERDAM, July 23.

An Austrian Cardinal has issued an order for a return to be made of the amount of copper available from t e roofs of churches for the purpose of munitions.

GERMANS EVERYWHERE REPULSED.

ASSAULT ON IVANGOROD REPELLED.

DESPERATE BATTLE ON THE VIEPRZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, July 24.

A communiquè says:—The enemy left of the Vistula on July 22nd. assaulted the advanced works of the fortress of Ivangorod and pierced the wire defences in one sector, but a counter-attack drove them back with heavy loss.

The German divisions forming the centre of the enemy armies operating south of Lublin suffered heavy losses in attacks on Wednesday.

Great German forces on the left bank of the Vieprz on Thursday morning captured some trenches and began to advance north, but after a desperate battle in the wood during the night, they were everywhere thrown back with very heavy losses, the Russians capturing five hundred prisoners and six guns.

"STOPPED ON THE ENTIRE FRONT."

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER'S REASSURING STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 24.

The Russian War Minister, M. Polivanoc, telegraphing on Thursday to an American paper says:—

The Austrian and German armies have been stopped on the entire front from the district of Ivangorod on the Upper Vistula to Bukhovina. A great battle is now beginning between the Vistula and the Bug.

After their defeat at Krasnik east of the Vistula, the Germans reinforced their left wing and on July 17th and 18th again attempted to break the Russian lines near Wilkcaz, north of Krasnik, in order to reach Lublin but they were repeatedly thrown back with very heavy loss.

The battle in the centre on the Krasnotav-Ibdebno front, where the Germans have been heavily reinforced, is now extremely violent. The most notable success of the Russians was opposite the enemy's right, south of Holm, where brilliant counter-attacks repulsed the Germans and occupied all the positions captured by the enemy in the preceding week.

The Russians on their right flank have backed up against the fortress of Ivangorod and have the enemy under fire, while the Russian left is engaging the Austrians who are being used as a covering force in the neighbourhood of Sokal in north Galicia.

The Russians have been successful in Bukhovina where they have taken several thousand prisoners and repulsed the Austrians who attempted to cross the Dniester.

INVESTMENT OF IVANGOROD.

A GERMAN EXAGGERATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent's cable states:—

London, July 23.—The Germans claim Ivangorod is invested. This is almost certainly an exaggeration. The communication between Ivangorod and Warsaw is probably uninterrupted.

DISTINGUISHED GERMANS INTERNED.

WARNED BRITISH THE KAISER WAS MAD.

LONDON, July 24.

The papers state that Friedrich von Buelow, brother of Prince von Buelow, and Baron von Bissing, a naturalised British subject, brother of the Governor of Belgium, have been interned in England, where they have long been resident.

The former acted as a guide to Herr Krupp when he visited British armament works just before the war. But Bissing is still at liberty.

Interviewed by the "Daily Express" yesterday evening he protested his loyalty to Great Britain and abhorrence of the German methods. He said that for twenty years he had warned the English people that the Kaiser was mad.

THE CARSO PLATEAU.

DIFFICULT AND COSTLY ACHIEVEMENT.

ITALIAN ADVANCE LIKELY TO BE SLOW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 24.

The Italians on the Isonzo are storming cemented and armour-plated entrenchments communicating with one another by subterranean passages excavated from the rock. The advance will necessarily be slow even when Gorizia has fallen and the conquest of the Carso Plateau will be most difficult and costly.

VETERAN GARIBALDIAN HERO.

A scene of touching heroism occurred at the storming of the last entrenchments at Podgora. Fifty volunteers, mostly from Trieste and Gorizia, students at Bologna, and their professors, including Lavezzari a veteran Garibaldian aged seventy-six, asked and obtained permission to join the regiment to which the attack was assigned. During the night volunteers cut the entanglements and at sunrise led the regiment to the assault. When the entrenchments had been stormed, Lavezzari, standing on the parapet, flung off his soldier's tunic and displayed a red Garibaldian shirt. He was shot through the heart. His body was escorted back by two-hundred Austrian prisoners.

SLIDING ARMOURED TRENCH SHUTTERS

The summit of Podgora, which is one of Gorizia's chief defences, is crowned with five forts with long-range guns. The whole slope is cut with trenches with sliding armoured shutters. Behind these are vast grottoes where the enemy's reserves are kept. Whenever the Italians capture a section of the trench the Austrians retire, having blocked the remainder of the trench with a wall of quick-drying cement.

ROUT OF AUSTRIANS.

ADVANCED POSITIONS IN MONTENERO CAPTURED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 24.

The fighting on the Isonzo front in the Italian theatre is now most desperate. While the Austrian communiqués merely claim the repulse of the Italians, the Italian communiqué shews that desperate Austrian attacks have been driven back, the operation terminating in the rout of the enemy. The Italian artillery played an important part in this.

Alpinists in the Montenero district advanced along a difficult ridge and, despite desperate resistance, captured some advanced positions with a hundred prisoners.

ENEMY OVERWHELMED IN HEADLONG RUSH.

After numerous Austrian attacks on the Carso Plateau had been repulsed throughout Wednesday, reinforcements reached the enemy on Thursday morning and after a violent artillery operation dense masses of infantry advanced, particularly against the Italian left wing.

The defenders of the first line of trenches, though severely tried by long fighting, held their ground till reinforcements sent in rapid succession arrived.

Then, emerging from their trenches, they overwhelmed and routed the enemy in a headlong rush. While the artillery mowed down the enemy columns, Italian infantry pressed on their heels and cleverly outflanked them, taking fifteen-hundred prisoners, including seventy-six officers.

The ground was covered with dead and showed how enormous the enemy's losses had been.

FIERCENESS OF THE FIGHTING

CONSTANT HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTERS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 23.

The fierceness of the fighting on the Isonzo is illustrated by an Austrian communique which mentions that ten Italian regiments successively attacked the trenches at Podgora and at other points composing the bridgehead at Goridia there was constant hand-to-hand fighting.

The communiqué admits that the trenches were pierced.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES BECOMING MORE MARKED.

MORE ENTRENCHMENTS CAPTURED

ROME, July 21.

A communiqué says the battle continues on the whole Isonzo front. The success of the Italians is becoming more and more marked.

More entrenchments have been captured near Gorizia and repeated Austrian counter-attacks on the Carso Plateau on Wednesday night and Thursday morning were repelled with very heavy losses to the enemy.

The Italians took fifteen hundred prisoners.

AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY.

FURTHER TEMPORISING IMPOSSIBLE.

INTERNATIONAL LAW MUST BE RESPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The American Note to Germany argues that Germany's recent submarine operations show that it is entirely possible to conduct such warfare in accordance with the principles of international law, and urges Germany to repudiate the inhuman act of the commander responsible for the sinking of the Lusitania, and make such restitution as possible.

The Note declares that a repetition by German naval commanders of acts contravening the rights of neutrals will be regarded, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

TEXT OF THE NOTE.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The American Government regrets that it is obliged to say it found the German Note most unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in the controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually sets them aside.

The Government notes with satisfaction that Germany recognises the validity of the principles insisted on by the American Government regarding the use of submarines against merchantmen, but the United States is keenly disappointed to find that Germany regards herself as largely exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutrals are concerned, by what Germany believes to be the British policy as regards neutrals.

The United States cannot discuss British policy, which is irrevelant to the discussion with Germany regarding the grave and unjustifiable violation of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders.

Illegal and inhuman acts are indefensible, and when they deprive neutrals of acknowledged rights, particularly the right to life itself, such acts, if persisted in, constitute an unparadonable offence against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The United States is ready to make reasonable allowance for the novel and unexpected aspects of naval warfare, but cannot therefore consent to abate the fundamental rights of its people.

After expressing satisfaction at the recent change of practice by German submarine commanders and requesting a disavowal of the sinking of the Lusitania, the Note says:—

The United States cannot accept the suggestion to designate certain vessels which shall be free on illegally proscribed seas. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to attack and be tantamount to the abandonment of the principles for which the United States contends.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN AMERICAN OPINION.

"DAMN THE MOLLYCODDLES"

LONDON, July 24.

There has been a significent change in American opinion. Mr. Roosevelt's speeches, which have hitherto appeared on back sheets, are now suddenly given prominence in the front columns of newspapers.

In a stirring address at San Francisco on Thursday night entitled "Peace or War," the real title, Roosevelt declared, that they should "damn the mollycoddles."

He affirmed that if the fate of Belgium overtook America it would arouse not the commiseration and sympathy of the world but universal derision and contempt.

COUNT BERNSTORFF'S OPINION.

NOTE WILL BRING RESPONSE IN A MONTH OR MORE

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Count Bernstorff called at the State Department for an official copy of the Lusitania Note. He expressed the opinion that the situation was still open to amicable adjusment.

He believed that the Note would bring a response but possibly not for a month or more.

LAST WORD IN THE CONTROVERSY.

WHOLE NATION UPHOLDS THE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, July 24.

The American papers are unanimous that America has uttered the last word in the submarine controversy. The tenor of the Note is unanimously praised and the whole nation, it is declared, will uphold the President in any eventuality.

AMERICA'S PREPARATIONS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY EFFICIENCY.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

President Wilson is preparing a naval programme which he proposes to submit to the Congress after the recess.

He is most anxious that the American Navy should be on a footing of equality in the matter of efficienty with that of any other Power.

He is also preparing a scheme for the military training of citizens which will be embodied in his next Message to the Congress.

It is understood that some very definite conclusions have already been reached with regard to this portion of a general national defence programme.

(For other telegrams see page 8.)

THE DARDANELLES.

BRITISH MAKING DAILY PROGRESS.

TURKISH ATTACK REPULSED BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 22.

General Sir Ian Hamilton to-night reports fresh progress and good marksmanship by the artillery, which hit the enemy guns.

The British in the northern theatre successfully surprised and rushed a trench and the French troops in the southern theatre easily repulsed a Turkish attack on July 18th.

The British are daily making progress and consolidating and extending the trenches. They captured a redoubt with insignificent loss.

The enemy's artillery has been active in both theatres.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS.

BRITISH ATTACK DESCRIBED.

PARIS, July 21

An official review of the operations in the Dardanelles from June 25th to July 9th describes the British attack on June 28th. It says that there was no stopping the infantry when once they had started.

Two days prior to the Turkish general attack on July 5th observers reported the arrival of ten-thousand Turkish reinforcements The attack was characterised by a display of resources hitherto not manifested by the Turks.

A battleship anchord in the Narrows participated in the artillery preparation and aeroplanes dropped bombs on Allied lines but the infantry assaults were lifeless and spasmodic.

There was no sign of their previous ardour and they were wiped out by rifle and maxim fire. After the failure of the attack, seventeen allied aeroplanes dropped bombs on Chanak.

GENERAL BOTHA'S WELCOME HOME.

REJOICING THROUGHOUT SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, July 23.

The splendid reception accorded to General Botha in Capetown is the forerunner of a series of similar welcomes in the towns and even villages in South Africa.

General Botha's speech made a great impression. He ascribed his success to his officers and men and emphasised the value of the campaign which would lead to a better understanding between the two white races.

ARDUOUS NATURE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Speaking of the hardships and sacrifices of the troops General Botha stated that often after a burning march they had to scrape the dry river-bed for water. The tongues of the horses were so dry that the animals were unable to drink and water had to be forced down. He was resolved to follow the principles for which he had stood hitherto.

BATHING FATALITY AT QUETTA.

CADET WORTHINGTON DROWNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

QUETTA, July 23.

Some cadets were bathing in the Harpullah Lake here yesterday evening. Cadet Worthington was seen to be in difficulties. Several went to his assistance, but unfortunately he sank before they reached him. The body has not yet been recovered.

MUNITIONS TROUBLE IN AMERICA.

GENERAL STRIKE PREDICTED.

FOREIGN AGENTS SUSPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

NEW YORK, 22, 2-30 a.m.

A considerable number of machinists in the Munitions Factories at Bridgeport, Connecticut, have struck. There were some disorders which were promptly quelled by the police.

The newspapers in New York urge official investigation into the charges that the agents of foreign Governments are responsible for the trouble.

Labour leaders predict a general strike with the view to crippling the factories engaged on foreign orders, but the employers state that they have the situation well in hand.

There has been no large defection of skilled workers.

EARLIER INFORMATION.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Contrary to the statements of agitators, the machinists at the Bridgeport Arms Factories have not struck. Yesterday it was reported that their demands had been granted.

ATTACK ON STANDARD OIL WORKS.

TWO STRIKERS KILLED AND EIGHT WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, July 23.

Two strikers have been killed and eight wounded in attacks at Bayonne upon the guards of the Standard Oil Works. One of the wounded is an ex-Austrian soldier.

MYSTERIOUS FIRES ON BATTLESHIPS.

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

NEW YORK, July 21.

A mysterious fire has considerably damaged the Super-Dreadnought Oklahoma now being completed at New York. Contractors are convinced that the work is incendiary.

There were fires last week on the battleships Alabama and New Jersey docked at New York.

AMERICA'S EXPORTS OF MUNITIONS.

GERMAN ALLEGATIONS DISPOSED OF

NEW YORK, July 23.

Exports of munitions for eleven months ended May 31st showed an increase of only twenty-four million dollars.

The newspapers emphasise that this disposed of German allegations, that the export of American munitions is preventing Germany's victory.

REPORTED STRIKE AT KRUPP'S.

SAID TO BE A HOAX.

LONDON, July 24.

A Berne message of the "Morning Post" says that the strike at Krupps reported in the German papers is a hoax, purposely circulated to encourage the Welsh miners.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER.

LONDON, July 24.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller has been gazetted temporary Major.

DEATH OF SIR SANDFORD FLEMING

The death of Sir Sandford Fleming is announced.

Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G., has been Chancellor of Queen's University Canada, since 1880. He was born in 1827. He had made Canada his home since 1845 with an extensive practice as Chief Engineer of railway and other public works. He constructed the Inter-Colonial Railway through the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec; was Engineer in Chief Pacific Railway, 1871-89; President Royal Society of Canada, 1888-89; and for many years had taken a special interest in the movement for establishing the Pacific Cable and a Pan-Britanic telegraph service, having State-owned telegraph communications encircling the globe, and constituting a great Imperial Intelligence Union, in the unification of Time Reckoning throughout the world, and more recently in the Atlantic Steamship Service of Canada.

WAR AND THE COTTON TRADE.

MANCHESTER, July 24.

Enlistments are affecting the cotton trade.

It is proposed to hold a conference shortly between the Spinners Association and Trade Unions to discuss the means of overcoming the growing shortage of labour.

MINERS' DISPUTE SETTLED.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STIRRING APPEAL.

"DON'T FORGET GALLANT MEN AT THE FRONT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 21.

At Cardiff this afternoon Mr. Lloyd George addressed miners' delegates. He congratulated the community and he congratulated the Empire on a satisfactory settlement of the dispute.

It was a horror that he should have participated in a struggle with his best friends, men of the same blood, and it was a source of joy that he was going back, having shaken hands with his fellow-workmen in South Wales.

We were engaged in the most colossal struggle in history and he was not sure even now that it was realised how tremendous the issues were and what the results would be for future generations. A week of enormous value had gone.

"FRANCE DEPENDS ON YOU FOR COAL'

Mr. Lloyd-George added that the coalfields of France were now in the hands of the enemy. France depends on you for coal. There is no country in the world which has done more for democracy than France. She is now begging you to send her coal so that a few more of her children may go into the field against the oppressor. Do your best to make up for lost time.

I also want you to do it for the sake of the British Navy, which is defending our shores; the Navy which makes it impossible for the ruthless German to trample our coalfields and cornfields.

Don't forget the gallant men at the front asking you to help them to fight the enemy with a fair and equal chance. It all depends on shells, shot, cannon, machine-guns and riffles. The enemy have got them. Give our comrades an equal equipment.

We require the strength of every man and woman in the whole land. You have sent Welshmen who have gloriously upheld their traditions by deeds at the front: support them. (Cheers.)

VICTORY FOR EUROPEAN LIBERTY.

If you do so in your valleys here, and Britons in every sphere strive for them, then we shall win a victory for European liberty such as will resound throughout the ages in the world. (Loud cheers).

COAL SUPPLIES FOR ALLIES.

EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS EX LAINED

LONDON July 23.

In the Committee stage in the Commons on the Coal Bill, Sir Arthur Markham moved an amendment to procure coal for Great Britain's Allies on the same terms as for Britain.

Mr. Runciman announced that we were giving the French Government and State railways full advantage of the Admiralty's arrangement with Welsh coalowners.

Russia and Italy had at present contracts on favourable terms with which they were satisfied.

When the contracts expired, the question would probably arise and the Admiralty was then prepared to extend the treatment similar to that received by France.

The amendment was withdrawn.

KING GEORGE VISITS MUNITIN CENTRES.

ACCORDED AN OVATION AT BIRMINGHAM

LONDON, July 23.

King George is visiting the munition centres and visited Birmingham to-day where he was accorded an ovation.

His Majesty inspected Messrs. Kynoch's. The visit was private.

The King is anxious to see the extent of production and also to encourage the workers to the utmost efforts.

HIS MAJESTY'S INTEREST.

LONDON, July 24.

King George made a brief speech at Birmingham. He said that he had not come to criticise but to show his interest in the country's efforts to meet the heavy demands of carrying on the war. He greatly appreciated the evident zeal and cheerfulness with which the men were working, not only to maintain the present output but to increase it. He was confident that this would be done.

There would be but one certain result, victory.

A RECORD NATIONAL DEBT

£1,161,951,702 AT THE END OF MARCH

LONDON, July 23.

A white paper which has been issued shows that the National Debt at the end of March was £1,161,951,702. This is the first time that it has reached a thousand millions.

COTTON SPINNERS' WAGES INCREASED

LONDON, July 23.

As a result of the Government arbitration the Manchester cotton-spinners have been granted a five per-cent increase in wages during the war. The increase does not affect weavers who are submitting their claims to Government.

TRENCH-LIFE AMENITIES

GERMAN CALLS FOR HELP IN ENGLISH.

"YOU DAMNED SCOTSMEN!"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, July 23.

There has been almost a record calm on the British front, nothing having occurred except mining operations. "Eyewitness" with Headquarters says:—

The Saxons opposing us have been waving flags and have taken considerable trouble to let the troops know they are Saxons and not Prussians.

On another part of the front there were calls for help in English. When we replied by rifle fire, the Germans shouted:—"You damned Scotsmen!"

FRENCH RECOVER LINE OF TRENCHES.

ALLIES' AIR SQUADRON AGAIN BUSY

PARIS, July 24.

The evening communiqué says the day was generally quiet. A French attack on Boisle-Pretre on Thursday night recovered a line of trenches.

Two German counter-attacks were repulsed.

An air squadron dropped bombs on the station at Conflans-en-Garnisy. They also compelled two aviatiks to land.

ENEMY'S FUTILE ATTACK NEAR METZERAL

PARIS, July 23.

The fighting yesterday consisted mostly fo cannonades and some grenade fighting, but the communique records a violent bombardment of and attack on the positions we on eastward of Metzeral. The Germans even penetrated part of the French lines but were instantly driven out.

HOLLAND'S DEFENCE MEASURES.

BILL FOR INCREASING THE LANDSTURM

HAGUE, July 24.

The second Chamber has passed a Bill increasing the Landsturm, by 55 votes to 13. The minority consisted of Socialists.

HOLLAND'S KINDNESS TO BRITISH PRISONERS.

HAGUE, July 23.

The British Minister has thanked Holland for the kindness displayed towards the British released invalid prisoners travelling through Dutch territory.

GREATER NATIONAL ECONOMY.

TARIFF AND LOWER-GRADE TAXATION URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 23.

At the House of Commons Mr. Asquith received an important deputation advocating greater national economy. It urged taxation of imported goods, and a tax on lower-grade incomes.

Mr. Asquith replied that he had long been of opinion that the latter should be proposed and he thought an inquiry should be instituted into the subject of the taxation of imports which needed serious consideration in the present exceptional circumstances

The Government and Mr. McKenna would give the matter their early attention.

RESOLUTE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

SOCIALIST AND LABOUR DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, July 22.

At a Socialist and Labour demonstration in the Queen's Hall a resolution was passed expressing gratitude to the soldiers at the front.

Mr. John Hodge, M.P., Mr. Ben Tillett and others made speeches urging a resolute prosecution of the war.

PRAGPORE DACOITY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KRISHNAGAR, July 24.

On Thursday the hearing of Pragpore dacoity case was resumed before the Special Commissioners when some more prosecution witnesses were examined. Dr. Dina Nath Sanyal, Civil Surgeon, Pabna, deposed to treatment of Ashu for sub-acute rheumatism when in jail two other witnesses including the head master of the Khusia High School were examined and the Court rose for the day.

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ENEMY'S POSITIONS STORMED

TURKS COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 25.

It has been known for some time, that after their severe defeat at Shaiba in April last, the Turks retired on Nasiriyeh on the Euphrates river, an important place in the Bussorah Vilayet, being at the junction of the Shatt-el-Nai river which connects with the Tigris.

The enemy was known to have received considerable reinforcements and the physical features of the locality facilitated the establishment of a strong defensive position. The necessity for dislodging him was at once recognised and notwithstanding the severe climatic conditions now obtaining in Mesopotamia, preparations with this end in view have been steadily proceeding.

These efforts were crowned with complete success on the 24th instant, when the advanced and main positions of the enemy were successively stormed and all his artillery taken, several hundred prisoners being captured.

A stubborn resistance was offered as is evidenced by the fact that the enemy left some five hundred killed on the field.

Our troops displayed the greatest gallantry and endurance and having regard to the scope and nature of the operations our casualties which are so far reported to be between three and four hundred cannot be considered excessive.

REWARDS FOR VALOUR.

RECIPIENTS OF VICTORIA CROSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, July 24.

The following Victoria Crosses have been awarded:—

SECOND-LIEUT. G. R. MOOR, Hampshires, for most conspicuous bravery in the Dardanelles. He stemmed the retirement of a detachment without officers and led the men to recapture a lost trench, saving a dangerous situation.

AUSTRALIAN LANCE-CORPORAL JACKA, who held a trench in the Dardanelles with four men all of whom were killed or wounded. He dispatched single-handed seven Turks who rushed the trench.

LANCE-CORPORAL TOMBS, First Liverpools. He repeatedly crawled out of the Rue du Bois under heavy shell and machine gun fire to the rescue of wounded.

CAPTAIN EUSTACE JOTHAM, 51st Sikhs, for most conspicuous bravery in the Tochi Valley in January. He sacrificed his life in an endeavour to save a trooper who had lost his horse.

Twelve Distinguished Service Orders and Thirty-three Military Crosses have also been awarded.

LORD KICHENER VISITS INDIAN HOSPITAL.

LONDON, July 25.

Lord Kitchener paid a surprise vist to the Indian hospitals at Brighton yesterday.

The wounded were delighted to see the former Commander-in-Chief and much appreciated his generous and encouraging words

THE REBEL KEMP'S SENTENCE

PRETORIA, July 23.

The rebel General Kemp has been sentenced to seven years, imprisonment and a fine of a thousand pounds.

LAST SACRIFICE OF A GREAT NATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "New York Tribune" describes the American Note as the last sacrifice of a great nation to the cause of international amity. When it was despatched America's resources for conciliation ended.

PROSECUTION UNDER ARMS ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The Deputy Magistrate of Serampore has just disposed of a case in which a Mahomedan gentleman named Ersed Ali of Tarakeswar was placed on trial under section 19 (f) of the Arms Act for having in his possession some percussion caps and ammunition without a license. An anonymous letter having been received by the magistrate the houses of three men of the village were searched but only some percussion caps and other ammunition were found in the house of Ersed Ali. The defendant pleaded not guilty stating that his father had a licensed revolver but since his death he deposited the gun with the police but forgot to produce the other ammunition. The magistrate found him guilty under the Arms Act and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PROPOSED WAR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Arrangements are being made for special services in all churches of Anglican communion throughout India on August 4th, the anniversary of the commencement of the war between England and Germany, to pray for the victory of the Allies and for speedy, honourable and lasting peace.

MOSLEM HOLY PLACES.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PLEDGE.

WELCOMED THROUGHTOUT INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 21.

Replying in the Commons to Sir John Rees, Mr. Asquith stated that the Government's pledge that so long as pilgrims were not seriously interfered with, no hostile action would be taken against the port of Jeddah or Holy Places in Arabia or Mesopotamia and had been made widely known in Africa Arabia, Persia and India.

The pledge had been welcomed throughout India as evidence of the solicitude of the Government for the welfare of the Moslem subjects of his Majesty.

SPLENDID CONDITION OF FRENCH FLEET.

MINISTER OF MARINE VISITS HOSPITAL-SHIPS

PARIS, July 23.

M. Augagneur, Minister of Marine, visited the sick and wounded from the Dardanelles, inspecting the sanitary arrangements, hospitalships etcetera.

Afterwards he conferred with the Navy chiefs and expressed satisfaction with the splendid condition of the fleet and absolute confidence in the ships' crews and officers and the great qualities of the Admiral-in-Chief.

FRENCHMEN'S KINDLY THOUGHT FOR BRITISH DEAD

LONDON, July 23.

On the French National Fete Day the Frenchmen made a spontaneous exhibition with the British dead, placing wreaths on their graves.

FRENCH MUNITIONS REGISTER BILL

PARIS, July 23.

A National Register Bill has been introduced into the Chamber with a view to the better utilisation of workshops for munitions.

THE BENHALLA SAFE

LONDON, July 23.

The Benalla wirelesses that she will reach Durban to-morrow.

The danger from the fire is over and the Otaki has resumed her voyage.

The Benalla has arrived at Durban. All well.

SOMALI SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

LONDON, July 22.

During the Colonial Office debate in the Commons, Mr. Steel Maitland said that the situation in Somaliland was quite well in hand.

SPLENDID GIFT OF COAL TO GOVERNMENT

PRETORIA, July 23.

The Transvaal Coalowners, Association has offered the Imperial Government a gift of a hundred thousand tons of coal.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND.

WARNING BY NEW YORK PRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 24.

The London correspondent of the "C. M. Gazette" cables:—

The New York press referring to the efforts of cotton interests to induce President Wilson to send a strong Note to Great Britain concerning interference with cotton ships says:—

"One stroke of the pen and cotton goes on the Allies' contraband list, whereon no power, least of all America with its Civil War record, could as much as whisper a protest."

TURKISH PERSECUTION OF GREEKS.

GERMANY CANNOT INTERVENE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

According to a message from Athens the Greek Government has sent a Note of protest to Constantinople on the subject of the persecution of Greeks.

The Greek Government has also asked Austria and Germany to intervene. The Government of the latter country have replied that they are unable to interfere in Turkish home affairs.

HOLIDAY QUESTION IN WORKSHOPS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The usual July holidays in Glasgow workshops and shipyards were reduced and men were requested to resume on Wednesday. Many started, but seeing there were a number of absentees they ceased work. About half the men worked yesterday.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN TROOPS.

QUESTION OF A POST-WAR SCHEME.

GRANTS OF LAND AND GOVERNMENT POSTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 22.

In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham asked whether the Indian Government was preparing a post-war scheme, granting lands to officers and men who had distinguished themselves in the field and whether Government posts would be available for non-agriculturists.

Lord Islington warmly concured in the tribute to the Indian troops and said that the Home Government and Indian Government were fully alive to the importance of the recognition of the services of Indians.

He pointed out that the Indian Government had already instituted inquiries as to available lands, but there were many difficulties to be overcome before the adoption of a satisfactory scheme would be possible.

The question of Government posts was likewise surrounded with considerable difficulty. He could only say that the Indian Government was paying close attention to the whole problem.

TERRIBLE RIVER STEAMER DISASTER.

VESSEL OVERTURNS: 1,200 DROWNED

LONDON, July 24.

A chicago river steamer has overturned. It is reported that three-hundred persons have been drowned.

CHICAGO, July 25.

Five hundred bodies have been recovered from the steamer disaster. It is feared that twelve hundred have been drowned. There were two thousand five hundred persons on board. The officers of the steamer have been arrested.

ALLEGED PRO-GERMAN TENDENCIES

BANGALORE CITY INSTITUTE TO REFUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGLORE, July 24.

At the annual general meeting of the Bangalore City Institute (which has a membership of about eighty Mysore State officers and non-official gentlemen of standing) to be held on 1st August, the following draft proposition is down for consideration:—That the Bangalore City Institute takes strong exception to and utterly repudiates the unfounded and scandalous allegations and insinuations as to the existence of pro-German tendencies on the part of subjects of the Mysore State and of members of the better class made in the local "Daily Post" article of the 13th instant headed "The enemy subjects in Mysore" and that a copy of this resolution be communicated to other clubs in the Mysore State and the editor of that paper."

GORZ AND TOLMEIN PRACTICALLY SURROUNDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

Mr. O'Donohue wires to the "Chronicle" that both Gorz and Tolmein are practically surrounded.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 24.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. C. Morgan, Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal, has been granted leave till 30th September.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. R. Wood to be Instructor, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; Mr. A. R. Dicks acts as Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Assam, vice Mr. Perree on leave; Mr. A. D. Macgregor is posted to be Superintendent, C.V.D., Bengal.

Surgeon-General J. G. Macneece acts as Director, Medical Services, India, vice Surgeon-General Babtie on field service.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—Messrs. H. L. Cooper, D. E. Smith, W. G. Shout, G. Wilson, F. T. Commeline and F. T. Chevallier.

MOPLAH OUTBREAK ON ALLANALUR TEMPLE

FIVE ACCUSED SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS' R. I.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, July 24.

The District and Sessions Judge of Calicut has disposed of another case of dacoity the accused being ten Moplahs of whom two met their death in the recent Moplah outbreak, the Alanallur temple while another recently surrendered himself to the Special Assistant Magistrate of Malapuram. The remaining seven accused were charged with trespassing into the house of a wealthy Moplah of Kariyavattom causing injuries to the inmates and carrying away money and jewels worth Rs. 850. The judge found five of the accused guilty and sentenced them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of seven years each and acquitted the rest.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. 1. No. 12. MONDAY, JULY 26, 1915.

SPAIN AND THE LATIN REVIVAL.

THE EVOLUTION OF SPANISH CULTURE.

PART. 1.

"Oh, lovely Spain! Renowned, romantic land!
Where is that standard which Pelagio bore,
When Cava's traitor-sire first called the band
That dyed thy mountain streams with Gothic gore?
Where are those bloody banners which of yore
Waved o'er thy sons, victorious to the gale,
And drove at last the spoilers to their shore?
Red gleamed the Cross and waned the Crescent pale,
While Afric's echoes thrilled with Moorish Matron's wail."

LORD BYRON.

History presents no parallel to the record of Spain. Her glorious attainments and wondrous enterprises, her accumulation of wealth and diplomatic ascendancy, and, finally, her swift decline and slow moving recuperation are alike unique. Her drama moves through the ages with a variety of colour, ever shifting and always eluding the baffled historian in his task of research. The causes for this instability of Spanish History are many, and to them I will return later in tracing the evolution of culture in the Iberian Peninsula from the earliest times. While to-day Spain is no longer a diplomatic power, although out of courtesy to her great traditions her Court is graced by the presence of first class ambassadors of all the great European nations, yet as an asset of civilization, Spain is indespensable; not only because of what she had done for humanity in the past, but also because of what she is still capable of doing and will assuredly do in the near future. It is useful at this juncture to emphasize the fact that Latin people and their kinsfolk do not die; they only sleep for a while to awake like giants refreshed. The Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Persians and the Greeks of antiquity are vanished; their descendants barely recognisable in their modern guise. But Rome is eternal; a Sun whose radiance penetrating into the darks and corners of the globe fills them with light and opens up new avenues for the triumphant march of Civilization. Cervantes and Shakespeare were the offspring of Rome, the tongues they spoke can be traced to the immortal accents of the Forum; the culture they professed was that whose emblem was planted centuries ago on the spot where the victims of Nero rejoicingly went to meet the martyrs' doom. These things cannot die, nor the peoples with whom their memory is indissolubly associated cease to be counted among the races to whom power was given in the vast purpose of evolution, and who used that power for the common good. Among these peoples, Spain occupies the first place. It was due to her maritime intrepidity and commercial enterprise that the vast continent of America was opened up and great undeveloped wealth and a revived spirit of adventure,—and on this spirit all greatness, national or individual is built up,—were diffused over the European Continent. The magnificence of the Escurial at that period was scarcely inferior to that which dowered with fame Versailles two centuries later, and and the brilliant wit and vast scholarship which thrived under the Spanish Crown in those times still remain as monuments of the most finished culture.

Contemplation of the greatness of Spain naturally preludes curiosity as to the causes of her downfall. In order to discover these reasons which explain both her decline and her contemporary renascent evolution, it is necessary to go back to the earliest ages of Iberian History. The first part of my article will be entirely devoted to a setting forth both of the unique conditions under which the life and culture of the various peoples of Spain have been developed. I must confess that when I went to Spain I knew next to nothing of Iberian History, save that most of the butlers in Bombay traced themselves through a tangled mesh back to the Peninsula; that the Spanish Armada was scattered to the four winds by a handful of sturdy Devon men and that I got a thrashing somewhere far back in personal chronology, for not having repeated to the complete satisfaction of my parson-pedagogue, Macaulay's heroic celebrating the event. All of which does not form a great accumulation of knowledge. This however was augmented, with the passage of Time, by a perpetual reading of Byron's "Don Juan" which I believe was really the star that guided my footsteps to Seville. But tearing along in the "Sud" Express from Paris across the Pyrenees into the heart of Spain, from the windows of my *wagon-lit* I grasped as it were the spirit of Spanish History. The permanent way was laid across great ravines and crevasses, through which the swollen torrents thundered, and mountainous valleys, each dotted with its town and shut off from the rest of the world by precipitous hills that seemed well-nigh unnegotiable, and vast barren plains locked in by barriers of vineclad ranges, all eloquent of the topographical division of the country against itself. natural communication lay the bane of Spain as well as some of the noblest characteristics of the Spaniard. There is another natural fact essential to bear in mind regarding the evolution of culture in Spain. It is the position of the Iberian Peninsula on the map of Europe. Being placed at the extreme Western point of the Continent all the psychological influences which came into Europe from the polished Orient reached the Spaniards last and when they were most highly charged with intellectual electricity, if one may use the expression. Moreover when they got to Spain they found themselves as it were in a *cul-de-sac*, unable to go any further and therefore each new cultural force had, like a fugitive, to place its back against the wall and fight or fall in the narrow battle ground. Thus Spain became the intellectual cockpit of Europe. And to this day survive, as is only natural, traces of these battles, be they eloquent of Aryan, Semite, Christian or Moslem and each spot where such battles were fought retained its own particular regional psychology.

"The country thus became the preserver and transmitter to the modern world of many survivals of vanished ancient systems, and the culture of Spain itself was in some sense, an epitome of the various rival systems that in historic times have divided the world."*

To the somewhat hybrid new or young Asiatic, who fondly imagines that there is nothing good left in Asia; and that one must constantly go groping west of Suez for cultural development, the story of Spain should be a healthy sermon. For one has only to take away from her the Oriental influence to discover how poor she becomes without it.

"Celto, Afro-Semites, Greeks, Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Romans, Teutons, Franks, Goths, and the mingled hordes of Islam in turn flooded the land, and in the countless valleys, hidden deep amid the savage spurs and ranges, there remained when the flood subsided a residium of each inundation."*

In Spain one is constantly meeting with the East—the student in the library poring over tomes that glow with Eastern imagery and the voluptuary in the trellised lime-coloured ways of Seville peering under the mantillas the eyes that glow with Eastern fires.

"Gifted with a vehement vividness of imagination and floridness of word surpassing that of the Italians of the South, and derived from similar sources, the Spaniards, nevertheless are endowed with certain characteristics of their Anglo-Semitic root race; which, except in times of uncontrollable excitement and social decadence keep in check the bubbling vivacity of the Southern Latin. The keynote of this primitive racial character is overwhelming individuality; and all that the Spaniards have done in the world, their transient imperial greatness and their permanent tenacity, is owing to this quality in its various manifestations."

So it is seen that the Spaniards possess the individual pride and dignity of the Asiatic, sprung from the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians and the Arabs; the tenacity of the Semites; the fire the daring and the genius of the Latins, born of the strong admixture of Rome; the imagination of the Celt and the discipline and morale of the Nazarene. In this incomparble admixture lay the pristine glory of Spain, in this likewise lies the hope and the foundation stone of the Spanish Renaissance, now well launched on its way. One is inclined to ask why, possessing such characteristics, Spain declined. I cannot do better than reply to this in the words of Martin Hume.

"The feeling of individuality upon which the sentiment was based, lay deep down into the root of the race, but cunning politicians deliberately turned it to the advantage of their ambitions."

The difficulties of communication between province and province in early Spain, made the Spaniard a provincialist rather than a patriot. To the Spaniard his *pueblo*, be it town or village or district, meant more than *patria*. Indeed the man who dwelt in another *pueblo* across the mountains was a stranger to him and sometimes even spoke a different dialect. Hence the comparative ease with which the Roman established his regime in the Iberian Peninsula, and allying himself with one province conquered another, only to turn round on his former allies later on when he was strong enough to stand alone. But, though the Roman occupation of Spain was unsurpassed in its brutality and so, largely owing to the daring and tenacity of the Iberian race, nevertheless, it is under the administration of Rome that for cohesion among the inhabitants of the the first time we meet with anything like Peninsula. The attitude of the ruling race to its subjects in Iberia in the latter days of the occupation was based on principles sound and broad and this has had an effect, which, through all the long centuries that followed the disappearance of pagan Rome and the advent of the Cross, has operated vividly on Latin Arts and letters. Not only did the intermarried Roman-Spanish stock provide the Empire with some of its most magnificent legions who carried the Roman Eagle far into the heart of Africa, along the shores of the Aegean and the Tweed, but it also produced men of the type of Marcus Aurelius, Trajan, and Hadrian, the boast of the Caesars, and the immortal classic authors Martial, Quintillian, Seneca, Lucan, besides a host of lesser Parnasians—all sprung of Spanish blood. Indeed, so great was the adaptability of the Iberian to Latin culture, that, Cicero, meeting at Rome with some Spanish poets taken to the Imperial capital by Metellus, was moved to the most profound admiration, the only fault he could find being the thickness of their Latin speech—"*Pinguc quiddam, adunque peregrinum.*" Thus for a while established law and language welded the various communities together in Imperial sway. At best an artificial bond, and the collapse of Rome saw its speedy dissolution, while the Frankish bond ravaged the Northern Provinces.

Once again the Spanish peoples, who, under sound Government had given such ample evidence of high literary gifts, martial volour and artistic tastes as evidenced by the many relics which still survive of Spanish hardware, arms etc., of that period, fell into disunion and decay, whilst luxury left the national temperament on the high way to degeneracy. Then, one might say, in the very nick of time, there came to Spain *via* Rome that dramatic message of individual hope and salvation, which born in the valleys of the Jordan had echoed all along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, till, like all other influences that had existed before it, it reached Spain. Here is a second important phase of Spanish story, for in it lies the second, and in the widest sense, unaltered unity of the Spanish peoples. Christianity was a creed essentially suited to the Iberian temperament, whose glorious and fundamental principle is independence and personality. It taught the Spaniard in the words of St. Paul to the Jews, "You, too, are God's creatures, as dear to your Maker even as the proudest tyrant of them all." The Cross killed the Rome of gods and goddesses and with them went imperial prestige. Though Theodosius, the Spanish Caesar, turned a Christian and tried to combine idolatory and Christianity, it was too late by three centuries—Rome was morally dead (A. D. 395.)

Thenceforward the Church in Spain became both the bond between the peoples and also the symbol of a perfect unity in spite of some temporary schisms. This was the state in which Euric the Goth found the country and this propelled the conversion of his descendant Recared to embrace the faith. The brilliance of Spanish scholarship evidenced under the Romans continued under the Goths and the world is particularly indebted to the Spain of this period for her contribution to legal literature. The "Lex Visigothorum" or "Fuero Juzgo" a Christian reading of the Roman Law, was perhaps the first attempt to adopt the old system to the noble ethics of the new religion. This in itself is no mean tribute to the openmindedness of the Goths, as opposed to the other German barabarians, who destroyed civilisations wherever they went, a procedure emulated by their degenrate descendants to-day. This period saw in Spain the advent of the first great poet of the Christian world,—a fact of which all good Spaniards are intensely proud,—in the person of Juvencus.* But modern critics have dealt hardly with him and Hume dismisses the first bard of Christendom as "florid, artificial, and not without the pagan traces which his tradition and the models he followed would naturally produce." Juvencus was followed by *Prudentius" a fervent Christian poet, proud of his country, friend of Rome and proudest of all of his faith." He is the first of the Spanish poets who read Christianity aright and saw in it the Great Socialism. It is useful to bear in mind the enormous contributions of Spain to the European Academy at this time. Of all these dowries the greatest was undoubtedly the vast learning of St. Isidore, whose works are the *chef-d'oeuvres* of Spanish Latinism. He was the last great scholar of the classic period and his death (A.D. 636) marked the introduction of the sable age of ignorance and barbarism which was to flood Europe through long decades. The most valuable legacy of St. Isidore was his dictionary of the great writers, who had preceeded him, termed. "The Entymologies." As in a large number of cases the original works of the great authors were lost in the chaos which followed, the value of these Entymologies can well be appreciated.

"His philosophy of life is Platonic and Aristotelian, while his religious philosophy is drawn from St. Gregory the Great. As a Christian prelate quoting a Christian Pope he condemned vain, gentile books, the fictions of the poets who, with the attraction of the fables move the soul to brevity, and the showy empty eloquence of the latter Pagan rhetorcians, which he compares unfavourably with the staid simplicity of Holy Writ."

St. Isidor was followed by the Spanish Roman Goth Theodowulf, Bishop of Orleans, under Charlemagne. The writer adapted to the ethics of Christianity the works of the Immortal Virgil, Ovid, Quint. Lillian and Donatus.

"Possessing all the ancient love of beauty and elegance, all the old admiration for perfect works of art, the Christian bishop sought to prove in every page of his writings that harmonious beauty in forms, colour and expression was not necessarily pagan, *but that the breath of Christianity would lend to loveliness itself a new life, which should lead the thoughts of men to the Maker of all harmony.*"

So in literature at least Gothic Spain was saved by this great eclesiastic from the demoralizing influences of Puritanism, which, alas, wrought such havoc with the Drama of which Latin Iberia has been the chosen home, as the names of many a Roman Amphitheatre testify. "What connection," asked the Puritanic critics "can a Christian have with the folly of the circus games, with the indecency of the theatre, with the cruelty of the amphitheatre, with the wickedness of the Arena, or with the lasciviousness of the plays," This view was found to herald a re-action in Spanish culture, and the cruelty of the Arena still survives in Spain, though dead in other European countries, in the great national game of bull fighting. With this re-action and with its evolution up to the stages of the contemporary Spanish Revival I will deal in my next article.

KAI KHUSROU ARDASCHIR.

*"The Spanish People" by Martin Hume M.A., Editor of Spanish State Papers Records Office.

*"Juvencus and Prudentius" published Rome 1792 and 1789.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS' POEMS.

(*Communicated.*)

A volume of poems, entitled 'The Motherland,' has been published by the Indian Press, Allahabad, which deserves more than a casual notice. Its author, Mr. C. F. Andrews, so well known to the Indian public, has collected into a more permanent form some of his occasional verses, and those who have read them from time to time in the 'Modern Review' will be glad to return to them on account of their unquestioned beauty and simplicity. They should be preserved also on account of the passionate love for India, which breathes in every page, and also because of the knowledge which they give us of the spirit of the author himself,—sensitive to a degree to all the pain and suffering of this country. It is remarkable that an Englishman should feel so keenly the sorrows that India suffers. The secret may probably be found in the two stanzas, which are the most beautiful in the whole book, entitled 'The Cross':—

O sad, worn Face, where strength and sorrow meet
Bearing the burden of the sins of men
When the heart droops we falter at thy feet,
And gazing upward find our peace again.
When all grows dark, winds moan, and the waves rise
And night draws down in uttermost distress,
Love's pure beam, starlike, heralds in thine eyes
The dayspring of the sun of righteousness.

No Indian, who loves his country deeply, can fail to be stimulated by reading this volume. Mr. Andrews has the same love which Sister Nivedita dedicated to India, and the greatest sonnet in the book is written in her memory:—

"Who loveth much" the Master gave the meed
Not by the rule of indolent belief,
Nor by professing sympathy with grief
Without the act. Nay, by the living deed
He fixed for man love's everlasting creed
As the one narrow path to blessedness,—
To help the hungering stranger in distress,
The sick, the prisoner,—so runs the rede.
She loved, and though she left the outer fold
Of Christ, to love's commandment she was true,
Leaving her home to make a stranger's woes
Her own in Christ-like act, for she was bold
To toil and suffer, till death claimed its due
In high Darjeeling 'neath the eternal snows.

In the opening poem of the book we seem almost to hear Sister Nivedita again speaking to us in the following verse:—

To our ancient halls we call you, where your fathers lived and ruled,
Kashi with its seats of learning, loyal Patna, fair Lucknow
Old Prayag, imperial Delhi, come and learn your nation's greatness
O ye leaders of the people.

For this is the very keynote of the wonderful new book which has just been published from her papers, called 'Footfalls of Indian history,'

The influence of Rabindra Nath Tagore is equally felt in the present volume. Mr. Andrews' verses, 'On Reading Gitanjali', show the power of the great poet upon him. He writes:—

But deeper far than that deep spell of sound
A still hushed Presence all my spirit bound.
'Put off thy shoes' it whispered 'from thy feet
Here in this inner shrine prepare to meet
Thy Lord and Master face to face and know
How Love through all His universe doth flow,

Mr. Andrews' confession is touching concerning the peace of mind which he found at Shanti-Niketan, where he is now working in company with Rabindra Nath Tagore:—

And peace at last to the restless longing
Which swept my life with tumult vain,
And stirred each gust of memory thronging
Avenues drear of bye-gone pain
Tossed to and fro, I had sorely striven,
Seeking, and finding no release;
Here, by the palm trees, came God given
Utter, ineffable, boundless peace.

Such sincerity, simplicity and largeness of heart, combined with such sensitiveness to the wrongs and sufferings of another race, do honour to the name of Christian which Mr. Andrews bears. We trust that now that Mr. Andrews' life is spared to India, after his recent almost fatal attack of cholera, we shall have from him in due time a further volume of his poetry and also a collection of some of his many writings in prose.

"LE MUSEON."

THE FAMOUS BELGIAN ORIENTAL MAGAZINE.

(By G. K. N.)

"Le Museon," the famous Belgian Oriental Magazine exiled from its country, has found a home in Cambridge. The latest issue bears the impress of the barbarian. It is decided to issue it henceforward from Cambridge. The Directors are, Prof. Colinett of Louvain, and Prof. de la Vallee Poussin, of the University of Ghent. The *Comite de Redaction* comprises the unfortunate scholars of Louvain, Professors Lefort, Carnoy, Forjet and Van den Ven, together with Dr. Casestelli, of Manchester, author of a work on Zoroastrian philosophy in French, which has been translated into English by a Parsi priest; Professor Habelyunk, of Rome; Professor A. V. William Jackson of the Columbia University, New York; Paul Ottramare, Professor at the University of Geneva; and Professor Weidmann of the University of Bonn.

The present number opens with a most touching note by Professor Vallée Poussin, the well-known Christian divine and one of our foremost authorities on Buddhism, who has done almost as much as any living savant to investigate the origins of that faith as they have come down to us in the documents of the various languages in which the gospel of the Buddha was preached. We learn from his pathetic note that the proof sheets for this number which was about to be issued when the war broke out, perished in a fire in the premises of the printing office of "La Museon," involving the loss of unusually valuable communications offered for the journal, *inter alia*, by Bishop Moulton, one of our leading English authorities on the religion of the Parsis, and whose intended visit to India has already been announced. We in India have particularly to deplore the loss in this fire of a translation of the 4th chapter on Karma in the Abhidharma Kosha, the most famous mediaeval Sanskrit Buddhistic work prepared by Professor Vallee Poussin himself.

"In July, my excellent friend returned me the last proof minutely corrected; we know that he was taken prisoner in Alsace during the first engagements and ill-treated; he died a few days later in the Besancon hospital." This moving reference is to Dr. Palmyer Cordier, the eminent Chinese scholar of France, whose knowledge of China, past and present, rivalling that of his confreres, Professors Sylvain Levi and Pelliot, was a constant source of irritation, openly expressed in the publications of the Oriental Seminaries of Berlin and Leipzig. "If in spite of the distress and in spite of the disasters I have decided to continue the publication of 'La Museon,' it is because I am persuaded," says Professor Poussin, "that it is felt that the most modest proof of Belgian activity has still some value."

"Le Museon" was founded in 1881 by Professor Harlez, at once an acknowledged authority on Chinese and Iranian antiquities. His standard work on the latter is at present being translated into English by a Parsi journal in Bombay. The present number of the Review contains several papers in English of great interest to Indians. Perhaps the most important is that by Professor Gray of Aberdeen on Iranian Material in the *Fihrist*, which is a bibliography of contemporary Arabic literature composed about 1000 A.D., and comprises a complete catalogue with brief notes of all the works in Arabic literature including the then existing translations from old Persian and Greek languages, most of which have not descended to us. Incidentally, it needs to be noticed, to be fair to Moslem scholarship in India, that the *Fihrist* was fully appreciated by the late Shams-ul-Ulema Shibli whose Urdu essays on ancient Arabic literature are worthy of translation into any European language. His examination of the *Fihrist* was undertaken at a time when that Arabic work was known only to a few of the learned in Europe whose researches lay buried in inaccessible journals. Professor Gray has laid under contribution the works of all his predecessors except the brilliant monograph of the Russian Professor Inostranzev, who has given fresh impetus to a study of the sources of Islamic civilisation tracing them on credible authority to its Iranian precursor.

Among other articles, Professor Brown of Cambridge brings to our notice the *Mujmal* or compendium of history or biography of Fasehi. Mr. Bevan of Cambridge has important notes on certain passages of Ad-dinavari, the Persian historian who composed his history in Arabic, and who is one of the few mediæval chroniclers who has expressly paid more attention to constitutional development of civil affairs than narratives of wars. Professor Nicholson has a brief article on a Muslim philosophy of religion. Bishop Moulton of Manchester, gives a short paper on Rylan's Greek Papyri. The "Covered Hippodrome of Constantinople" is a study by Professor Bury of Cambridge. The remaining four articles are in French, the most important among them for India being on Ultra-phenomenal Existence in Buddhism, by Professor Oltramare. Indians who have always encouraged learning, especially of an antiquarian nature, may be strongly recommended to subscribe to this pathetic endeavour on the part of ruined Belgium to continue its most scholarly investigations into the problems of ancient and present civilisations of Asia.

"It rests with supporters of Oriental studies to decide whether the publication can be continued" is a depressing final note of warning which can assuredly be taken up by a single one among our Maharajas and Nawabs, who are known for their patronage of learning and who can scarcely come across a more appropriate juncture to satisfy their hereditary princely instinct for *vidyadana*.

WAS CARLYLE TO BLAME?

BY WILLIAM ARCHER.

Thomas Carlyle enjoyed the doubtful honour of being the one modern Briton of whom the truculent von Treitschke spoke with respect—the one just man amid a nation of pirates, counter jumpers and poltroons. It is easy to see how he had earned this exemption from the general ban. For one thing, he had come forward as an uncompromising pro-German during the war of 1870. But this was a detail—his great and superlative merit lay in his ardent championship of the House of Hohenzollern. Frederick the Great, as interpreted by Carlyle, was not only a hero himself, but the cause of heroism in others—that is to say, he ennobled, in Chinese fashion, all his ancestors, so that there was never a Kurfurst or Markgraf in the whole line but proved, on scrutiny, to possess high and shining virtues. This was intensely agreeable to von Treitschke, who had constituted himself (Saxon-Pole though he was) the high-priest of Hohenzollern worship. Moreover, Carlyle's disposition to interpret might as an infallible symptom of right was entirely consonant with the Treitschkean philosophy. The historian of Frederick the Great was, in short, almost worthy to be a German, and Treitschke maganimously overlooked (as in the parallel case of Shakespeare) the unfortunate accident that he happened to write in English. Even his English, for that matter, was not without a tinge of Teutonism.

Had Carlyle, then, any influence on Treitschke? Is he in any degree responsible for that spirit of pedantic egoism which the Berlin professor so persistently inculcated, and which is so largely to blame for the present world-catastrophe? I think that, on examination, Carlyle must stand acquitted. Treitschke, it seems to me, would have been precisely what he was if Carlyle, had never existed; and Carlyle would have shrunk in disgust from the doctrine of "might is right," as interpreted under the influence of Treitschke (among others) in modern Germany.

The *locus classicus* is to be found, of beneficence of war, formulated by Treitschke in the famous phrase: "God will see to it that war always recurs as a drastic medicine for the human race." Did the Professor borrow this deadly doctrine from Carlyle? Or find in his writings any support for it? I think not. It is hard to prove a negative, and in the long array of Carlyle's works there may be some chance expression that might be quoted on the Treitschke side. But neither memory nor research recalls it to me; and, on the other hand, I find many passages to prove that the aspect of war habitually present to Carlyle's mind was, not, indeed, its cruelty, but its senselessness, its insanity.

The "locus classicus" is to be found, of course, in Teufelsdrockh's reflections on the field of Wagram, quoted by Ruskin (to no very good purpose) in "The Crown of Wild Olive." Here it is, in a condensed form:—

What is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil, in the British village of Dumdrudge, usually some five hundred souls. From these, by certain "natural enemies" of the French, there are successively selected during the French war, say, thirty able-bodied men. . . . One can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest can stand under thirty stone avoirdupois. Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected, all dressed in red, and shipped away, at the public charges. . . to the south of Spain. And now to that same spot are thirty similar French artisans, from a French Dumdrudge, in like manner wending; till at length . . . Thirty stands fronting Thirty, each with a gun in his hand. Straightway the word "Fire" is given: and they blow the souls out of one another; and in place of sixty brisk, useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dead carcases, which it must bury and anew shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the Devil is, not the smallest!

Not much encouragement here for war-at-any-price historians! Not much faith in the virtues of war as a "drastic medicine" for the human race! It is almost surprising that Carlyle should not have fallen into this fallacy. It seems, at first sight, by no means uncongenial to his general tone of thought.

But "Sartor Resartus," it may be said, was a work of his comparative youth. Perhaps, with ripening age he attained to sterner and more Treitschkean sentiments! In "Chartism," which dates from some ten years later, there is little sign of such illumination.

Here he tells us that:—

All battle is misunderstanding; did the

(*Continued on page* 12.)

Literary Notes.

The "Times" Literary Supplemeatary has the following comment on "Gokhale, the Man," by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

Mrs. Naidu's attractive reprint of a series of articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" soon after Mr. Gokhale's death last February will be most welcome to his many friends, both in the West and the East. She has come nearer to an adequate interpretation of "the secret of this rich and paradoxical nature" than any other Indian writer. She saw that in this great Indian patriot "the practical, strenuous worker and the mystic dreamer of dreams were harmonized by the age-long discipline of his Brahmanical ancestry, which, centuries before, had evolved the spirit of the Bhagavad Gita and defined true Yoga as Wisdom in Action." In the last few years there was intimate companionship between them in the service of their Motherland, and one of the most touching features of the tribute is the reproduction of the letter Mr. Gokhale wrote to Mrs. Naidu only a week before his death, expressing the hope that her grief at the loss of her father "will break into songs that will abide."

* * * *

The same journal referring to "The Life and Lifework of J. N. Tata" by Mr. D. E. Wacha, observes as follows:—

This tribute to one of the gratest Indians of the Victorian era, welcomed in our issue of December 17 last, has been considerably enlarged and given cloth binding. Mr. Wacha has added a chapter on the important share his fellow-townsman took in placing labour for the cotton mills on a more satisfactory footing, and another on "Sociology and Public Affairs." He shows that it is a misconception to suppose that Mr. Tata held himself aloof from politics, and describes him as inspired by the spirit of a genuine Liberalism. Another amplification is the series of photographs and descriptive account of the great hydro-electric power scheme for Bombay originated by Mr. Tata, and brought into successful operation last February under the leadership of his sons and with exclusively Indian capital.

* * * *

"The Diary of a Frenchwoman in Germany" which is described by "The Times" as a "profoundly interesting book" written "with no thought of attracting either French or British readers," observes with reference to the "Vorwarts" which has been recently suppressed for giving vent to the pent up German feelings in favour of peace, that before the war it never used to be read among decent people, but "is now the only paper anyone cares to look at for the simple reason that it is the only paper which treats its readers as if they were reasoning human beings." The French lady who publishes her diary under a pseudonym, owed her final escape into Switzerland to the good offices of the Spanish Ambassador. "She sewed her diary into the lining of her trunk and thus got it safely over the frontier."

* * * *

A book in French professing to be the impressions of a neutral by P. Balmer, called "The Germans at Home During the War," gives a peep into some of the biggest cities of Germany, and, referring to Strasbourg describes it as a remarkably huge hospital, but so arranged as to be practically impregnable, where the civilian population are kept in a state of terrorism and ignorance, no newspapers being allowed into the town." Wherever the Neutral proceeded he was astounded by the way in which German public opinion had been "mobilised." Even the confectioners were pressed into service, all their cakes being made in the shape of bombs or Zeppelins, while the booksellers and bookstalls only dealt in and only offered the patriotic literature to their clients. Concerning the unfortunate Empress of Germany the author pathetically observes that "she represents alone in the mournful solitude of the Old Castle, the tottering dynasty of the Hohenzollerns, and who spends the whole of her time in going round the hospitals and meeting the ambulance trains which arrive every hour crammed with the dying and wounded."

* * * *

The first of what promises to be a series of sadly terrible books in French, treats of "The German Destroyers of Cathedrals and Treasurers of the Past," which is published under the patronage of a society including many of the greatest men of pen and brush in France. It is a rejoinder to the manifesto of the German Intellectuals. Those who would still look upon with suspicion the narratives of the destruction of Rheims, or who believe the descriptions as exaggerated, may satisfy themselves by glancing at the photographs published in this book, where certain section of the Cathedral before and after the war ars reproduced. Senlis and Louvain also come in for their ghastly history which is supported by eye-witnesses and confirmed by the testimony of Viviani, Anatole France, and Edmond Rostand. The book records a solemn protest over the signatures of the members of the French Academy. To the lover of the beautiful in art the book is heart-breaking.

* * * *

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled, "The Driving Force," by George Acorn, author of "One of the Multitude." A striking novel of power, pathos, and humour. The scenes are laid in Devonshire and the East End of London—scenes the author knows intimately and portrays with an authentic touch. The passing of Mrs. Angel and the description of how Dick found Margaret at last are dramatic triumphs. This is a book out of the ordinary, such as will make a strong appeal to discriminating readers.

* * * *

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled, "The Despot," by Ellen Ada Smith, author of "The Price of Conquest." "The Busybody," etc. This is the story of a man who is great in everything with the exception of his unscrupulous methods of benefiting the race, present and future. An implacable man, and very greatly daring where his philanthropy is concerned, he sacrifices those round him ruthlessly to his most excellent purpose. The woman who loves him and his friend alike are bound to his hard service. Some qualified to judge call him one of the greatest of hypnotists. Be this as it may, his wife loves him to the last, and the friend whom he has betrayed into virtual slavery has loyal thoughts of him still.

* * * *

"The Battle Glory of Canada; being the Story of The Canadians at The Front, including the Battle of Ypres," is the title of a popular volume to be issued by The House of Cassell immediately. Mr. A. B. Tucker, the author, will tell the fine story of The Canadians from the moment when the Fleet of transports arrived off an English port "somewhere in the Channel." The record then follows the famous Princess Patricia's and the First Contingent through camp and march in England and bivouac and battle in France and Flanders. It is meant to be a witness to the splendid loyalty of the sons of the Maple Leaf.

* * * *

A remarkable book, which is to be sold for the benefit of disabled soldiers, has just been written by M. Anatole France. The book is dedicated by the author to King Albert, whom he refers to as:—

That gentle leader and sweet pastor of his people who, deaf to promises and threats, fought without taking into consideration the number of those against whom he fought, and who made himself a private to share the hardships and the dangers of his people.

* * *

Later, M. Anatole France says, "King, Republic salute you as a hero and as a just man." The author sums up thus the firm resolution of all Frenchmen:—

We will carry this war, which we did not want, to the bitter end. We will continue our terrible and beneficent task until the German military power is completely destroyed. We love peace too dearly to allow it to be unstable and "weak kneed." It is criminal to cry for peace and criminal to desire it until we have reduced to nothingness the forces of oppression which have weighed so much upon Europe for the last half century. Until this is done we must only talk through the mouths of our guns. So many heroes must not have died in vain.

* * * *

In conclusion, M. France says:—

If I were to learn that any Frenchman allowed himself to be seduced by the masked phantoms of a hideous peace I would ask Parliament to declare a traitor to his country any one who would propose to treat with the enemy whilst he occupies the smallest part of French or Belgian territory.

* * * *

Cassandra in Troy, by John Mavrogordato (Martin Secker. pp. 109, 5s. net), is a tragedy with some beauty and a strange interest. It is written by a Greek who is not at all bothered by the Homer of the public schools. Agamemon and Co., are as real to him as Bruce and Wallace are to a Scot; Homer is the poet of the one as Burns is of the other. Homer is balladry to Mr. Mavrogordato, and for his tragedy he is familiar with his figures. The rivers and hills of the poem are to him real rivers and hills. He can therefore be easy and colloquial, and contrives to be invariably simple. It is not a stage tragedy, being almost entirely spiritual and intellectual, though a stage convention could be created—a Puvis scene, for instance, and acting in key by which a rare result could be obtained, and the story of Cassandra doomed by the whim of an immortal to know the future would be properly terrifying and pitiful.

* * * *

Plays, by Leonid Andreyeff (Duckworth and Co., pp. xxvi. 214, 6s.), contains, besides "The Life or Man," "The Black Maskers" and "the Sabine Women," the first a symbolic melodrama in which, in his attempt to body forth the duality of the soul, Andreyeff arrives at a piece hardly more significant than "The Corsican Brothers," though it contains one scene of true and magnificent romance. He is a born theatrist hoping by taking himself seriously to become a dramatist. Happily for the book, he finds relief from taking himself seriously in satirical play at the Constitutional Democrats, and with a broader humour than Mr. Shaw's adopts his method of burlesquing history and legend. "The Sabine Women" is to be commended to repertory companies.

* * * *

Mr. Galsworthy's play "A Bit o' Love," which was produced the other day at the Kingsway Theatre by the Liverpool Commonwealth Company, has been published by Messrs. Duckworth (pp 84, 1s. 6d.) Like all good work for the theatre, Mr. Glasworthy's plays are very interesting to read. Perhaps this is not less interesting because there will be considerable differences of opinion about it.

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GUJARATI LITERATURE.

"PRIYADARSANA." *

This is a Gujarati rendering of a Sanskrit drama in three acts. It represents a type of the Hindu theatre which was prolific in royal authorship. Literary compositions often have been ascribed to oriental monarchs by subservient scholars who hired out their immortality to their sovereigns. In the present case, however, it seems that King Harsha was the real author of this little drama along with the sister plays of Ratnavali and Nagananda.

The translation is preceded by a substantial essay on the life and the times of King Harsha. This king enjoys in several respects a unique position in Sanskrit literature which is generally devoid of history in the proper sense of the term. One of the two works approaching the nearest to our modern concept of history is devoted to the life or rather biography of Prince Harsha, the other being the Chronicles of Kashmir composed by Kulhana and translated into English by Sir Auriel Stein. The little book will appeal to two distinct classes of readers. The drama itself hands down the old court customs and court life of the Hindu sovereigns and supplies curious information to the antiquarian and sociologist. The verse portion has been done into corresponding Gujarati poetry, which at once represents the spirit and the meaning of the author. Possibly the Mahomedan and the Parsi Gujarati readers would demand a free-er use of Persian vocables. but the translator is no fanatic adherent of the Sanskrit school and the present book is a proof how impossible it is to write good Gujarati shorn of all Persian words in relation to a subject connected with the pomp and ceremony as well as the inner life of an eastern court.

The introductory essay embodies the result of much reading and collating of important material. It must appeal to a narrower circle of more earnest students of Indian antiquity. It is surprising how a book, to the making of which so much scholarship has gone, could be placed on the market at the ridiculous price of eight annas. The printing and the get-up could certainly not have been better for the price.

The intrinsic merit of the drama is possibly not very great. Its interest is largely due to the Buddhistic element comprised in it. The investigations of Mr. K. H. Dhruva the translator, who has already to his literary credit the versions of several Sanskrit works incline him to reject the tradition which makes Harsha a Buddhist king. But the bulk of extraneous testimony seems to point the other way. The material has been collected in a valuable French monograph on King Harsha by Etenhousen, who very credibly imputes to the king the authorship of a hymn to the Buddha. It criticises the Hindu gods and signs the Budda in impassioned poetry. Harsha came into very close contact with Buddhist monks. He wrote the drama of Naganandа which is of the very essence of Buddhism. The Buddhist man Sankrityayani has been assigned an important part in the present piece. Her influence was undoubtedly great at the court of Harsha. The fact seems to represent a more than usually glorious instance of the Hindu spirit of tolerance. Buddhists, Jains, and the Brahmana Hindus, loving as they did, each passionately their own faith, their devotion was ordinarily unmingled with fierce hatred for believers in an other creed. The whole history of Buddhism in India is well-nigh an unbroken testimony to this spirit of forbearance. Buddhism was not driven out of India as is sometimes pretended. But it died in India because of the ingredients in it which must make for death in a practical work-a-day world such as ours. Harsha's life was a life of labour and sorrow, of material conquest and literary renown. When his royal father lay on his death-bed the Queen mother, rather than survive the catastrophe, burnt herself to death. His elder brother was killed by political perjury. His elder sister was carried off into captivity, and the younger one bore the anguish of the widowhood of a Hindu princess. He was helped in his peregrinations by Buddhist recluses like Devakaramitra, who was himself another instance of Hindu liberty of thought. Born in a Brahmin family at Kanouj belonging to the Maitrayani Shakha, he had renounced the world a couple of years before he encountered the prince. The poet Bana who has written the biography of Harsha, likewise shows a familiarity with the Buddhist scriptures current in the middle ages. It was Prof. Pathak who showed that a reference to the Kosha in Harsha's biography which was misunderstood in the West is only an abbreviation of the Abhidharma Kosha, the encyclopaedic Buddhist work of the period. It is not improbable, therefore, that his deep affliction may have inclined Harsha to the religion of sorrow which seeks to eliminate sorrow.

It would not do to ascribe to educated Gujaratis of to-day the conservativeness of orthodox Bengal of two generations ago. But the occasional occurrence of extreme reluctance among Brahmanic scholars in the Western Presidency to approach Buddhism with candour would call to the mind of a hostile critic the amusing episode of the learned pandit who was assisting the English professor in Bengal. The professor was engaged in the edition of the Vajrachhedica, a Buddhist treatise of polemical nature breathing pious *odium theologicum*. The pandit declined to help the whiteman in editing the text unless he was himself permitted at the same time to publish a refutation in Sanskrit of the charges brought against Brahmanism by the Buddhist controversialist! Mr. Dhruva admits that though Harsha was a devotee of Maheswara he was a reverent protector of the adherers of other creeds and that this large-mindedness was hereditary in his royal dynasty. The founder of the family was a Shaivite. Three of the near ancestors of Harsha were followers of Aditya and his elder brother had decidedly embraced Buddhism. This is apparent from the copper plate grants and the various *prahastis* (about which we should be curious to know more) which Mr. Dhruva has studied. He, however, holds that the testimony of the Chinese Huen Tsang to the effect that Harsha was particularly partial to Buddhism is a piece of extravagance. On the other hand, there is small ground to doubt that in one of the quinquennial religious festivals Harsha elected the role of Indra and held the symbolic umbrella over the head of Buddha, the Master. Mr. Dhruva also recognises the historicity of the report that Harsha on set purpose invited Huen Tsang to his court from the country represented by modern Assam, and that both himself and his royal sister Rajyashri, sat at the feet of the Buddhist itenerant teacher and listened to his sermons. His pronounced Buddhistic leanings are not contradicted by the circumstance that he was present on the occasion of another similar festival in Multan convoked by Sun-worshippers where were to be found the Magi from Persia. No inference could be drawn from Harsha's total abstinence. Spirituous liquor is prohibited with equal stringency by Brahmanic legislators and Buddhist authorities.

Though Mr. Dhruva habitually writes of Sthaunishvar, Mulasthana, Kanyakubja and so on, he makes it clear at least once in some place or other that he is referring to modern Thaneswar, Multan, Kanouj, &c., The long footnote beginning at page 11 and continued to page 14. controverting some of the points made by Dr. Fleet, in our opinion is worth further elaboration. This and other places where Mr. Dhruva makes excursions into original research, leads one to suggest that under circumstances like the present where an Indian scholar breaks a lance with his European confrere, in the vernacular, an English translation, perhaps, might profitably be appended to the publication.

* Priyadarshana, by K. H. Dhruva, 8 as.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE EUROPEAN WAR*

We have received this small pamphlet of 60 pages for review and we may say at once that the author, who is a teacher and has written this pamphlet for Indian students, has admirably fulfilled his promise to enable his readers to learn the truth about the war, to inquire into its origin, and to find out its immediate and distant causes, and his other object to give the reasons why England has been drawn into this life and death struggle.

The first chapter deals with the reason why England has gone to war with Germany. He supplies the answer in the words used by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on August 6, 1914, when he said:—"If I am asked what we are fighting for, I reply in two sentences. In the *first* place to fulfil a solemn international obligation, an obligation.....not only of law but of honour. I say, *secondly* we are fighting to vindicate the principle which, in these days when force, material force, sometimes seems to be the dominant influence and factor in the development of mankind, we are fighting to vindicate the principle that small nationalities are not to be crushed, in defiance of international good faith, by the arbitrary will of a strong and over-mastering power. I do not believe any nation ever entered into a great controversy—and this is one of the greatest history will ever know—with a clearer conscience and stronger conviction that it is fighting not for aggression, not for the maintenance even of its own selfish interest but that it is fighting in defence (and not defiance, as the author prints) of principles, maintenance of which is vital to the civilization of the world. With a full conviction, not only of the wisdom and justice, but of the obligations which lay upon us to challange this great issue, we are entering into the struggle." England had twice undertaken to 'maintain the integrity of Belgium, in 1839 by the Treaty of London, and again in 1870 by similar treaties with France and Germany. And we may be quite sure that the war may continue for 23 years but that the end can be only one, as it was in the war with the revolutionary forces in France which began in 1792 and ended in 1815, because England will never make peace sooner than attaining her objects, or as Asquith has himself said:—"We shall never sheathe the sword which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all, she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against the menaces of aggression; until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."

The second chapter treats of Germany, and how the policy of Bismarck, "blood and iron" though it was, which was continental and not the world policy of the Kaiser, differed from the Godless teaching of Nietzsche and Treitschke that "might is right." It differed also from the teaching of Bernhardi that war assures the future prosperity of a country, and from that of the Kaiser who wanted colonies, for which he introduced the first Navy Bill in 1900, and then the second Navy. Bill in 1906. He shows how the Germans are disliked in countries they have conquered 150 years ago, in German Poland, and in Alsace Lorraine which they acquired in 1870, thus showing that a consciousness of superiority where none exists has always a benumbing effect.

In the following chapters he takes the other countries in detail and shows how the Franco-Russian Alliance was formed in 1892 and the Anglo-Russian one in 1907, and that in 1902 England made an alliance with Japan and that neither Russia, France nor England desired war, and shows how the Empire rallied to the side of the mother country and quotes with approval the message of the Maharaja of Rewa when he wired:—"What orders from his Majesty for me and my subjects?" He then shows conclusively how the war was brought about by Germany who used the crime of Serajevo for the attainment of his own selfish ends, which can only and must meet with the end it deserves.

R. K.

*A Short History of Greatt Britain and the Great European War, for Indian Students, by a Teacher. 1915. Printed at the Manoranjan Press, 1, Girgaon Road, Bombay.

LATIN AUTHORS ON PRESENT BELDIGERENTS.

TACITUS.

In the last two articles I have dealt with the opinions of Caesar about the belligerents, Caesar about whom Macaulay on looking at his bust at the Vatican exclaimed in rapture:—"It is a most striking countenance, indeed. He looks like a man meant to be master of the world." (Sir George Trevelyan's Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, p. 361), and the same Macaulay whose literary taste was almost flawless, on rereading Caesar in 1835 admits that "Caesar has risen wonderfully," and adds:—"I think him fully entitled to Cicero's praise. (See the dialogue "De Claris Oratoribus"). He has won the honour of an excellent historian while attempting merely to give hints for history." (Idem. pp. 318 and 319.)

Coming now to the writer with whom we are concerned at present, Tacitus, everyone remembers how on one occasion Boswell hazarded the opinion, that with all Tacitus' merit of penetration, shrewdness of judgment, and terseness of expression, he was too compact, too much broken into hints, as it were, and therefore too difficult to be understood. To my great satisfaction, says Boswell, Dr. Johnson sanctioned this opinion. "Tacitus, sir, seems to me rather to have made notes for an historical work, than to have written a history." (Boswell's Life of Johnson, edited by Augustine Birrell, vol. 3, p. 46). Such an opinion is crude and unscholarly and could only have arisen from recollections, perhaps not pleasant recollections of childhood. The view of Sir Walter Scott is much more sane and balanced when he writes to Charles Scott in May 1821, that Tacitus' style "is rather quaint. and enigmatical, which makes it difficult to the student; but then the pages are filled with such admirable apothegms and maxims of political wisdom, as infer the deepest knowledge of human nature; and it is particularly necessary that any one who may have views as a public speaker should be master of his works, as there is neither ancient nor modern who affords such a selection of admirable quotations." (Life of Sir Walter Scott by L. G. Lockhart, p. 448). And the reason for the peculiarities of Tacitus' style mentioned by Sir Walter Scott lies in the age in which he lived, in the fact that in reading him we feel that we are marching like Aeneas in the twilight of an infernal sun and through the mournful gloom of a tyranny which darkens all men and things, and obscures all events:—

"Quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna
Est iter in sylvis, ubi coelum condidit umbra
Jupiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem."

(Aeneid, Book 6, l.270).

As has been well said "His principal object is to relieve the attention of the reader from a uniform scene of vice and misery." (Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vol. 1, p. 330), or as he himself expresses it, "Haec tempora quibus nec vitia nostra nec remedia pati possumus." "In these times we are not able to bear either our vices or their remedies." In the atmosphere in which he lived in the reigns of Claudius and Nero, Vespasian and Titus, Nerva, Trajan, and Hadrian, he lost much of the clear perception of truth, and that delicate sense of moral obligation, which ought to hold unsleeping vigil over the desk of the historian, and was tempted to gratify unconscious malice by conscious calumny. He was, however, a famous writer in the literary circles of Rome even in his lifetime, as is attested by the well-known story of the recognition of his name by a stranger to his person. They happened to sit near each other among the spectators of the Circus, and relieved the tediousness of those inhuman exhibitions by the discussion of literary subjects, and the stranger then asked his neighbour whether he were a Roman or a provincial? Tacitus quietly replied, "You are acquainted with me and my pursuits." "Are you, then, Tacitus or Pliny?" And in the later letters of Pliny, say about 106 A. D. he is spoken of as "the historian whose writings are destined to be immortal." (Pliny, 6, 16, 1; and 7, 31, 1). From that date, with very few exceptions, he has always been the object of honour and admiration. Bayle called the "Annales" and the "Historia" one of the grandest efforts of human genius, and before Bayle, Justus Lipsius knew his Tacitus so well that he offered to recite any passage from Tacitus with a dagger at his breast which was to be used on failure of memory. Montaigne speaks of him with unmatched enthusiasm, and even Machiavelli took him for a model, the main reason for which was that both in the case of Tacitus and of Machiavelli there was an atheistic disbelief in the moral government of an ill-starred world. And Victor Hugo, "French of the French, and Lord of human tears," in his epic poem in prose on William Shakespeare, speaks of Tacitus as "the soul of a nation embodied in a man. . . Men like Tacitus are unwholesome for authority. Tacitus applies his style to the shoulder of an Emperor, and the brand remains. Tacitus always makes his thrust at the required spot, and leaves a deep scar. . . Tacitus has the incisiveness of red-hot iron."

It may surprise careless readers to be told that Tacitus is in all the problems that faced the Roman Empire a thorough conservative, nay he even uses such words as "antiquitus" and "priscus" as words of praise. (Historia, Book 2, Ch. 5; and Annales, Book 6, Ch. 32). His frame of mind is aristocratic, he sets great store by noble blood, and who that has noble blood running in his veins does not value quiet manners to the brag and bluster of what the Romans called "novi homines"? (Annales, Book 4, Ch. 3; Book 6, Ch. 27). He has a rooted prejudice against slaves and all persons of mean birth. He prefers a mixed government, but ruefully admits that in the circumstances of his time, the Empire is inevitable. (Historia, Book 1, Ch. 16.) and hence he prefers moderate liberals like Agricola, (Agricola. Ch. 8), and M. Lepidus (Annales, Book 4, Ch. 20; Book 6, Ch. 27).

In his historical works he professes to preserve a perfect impartiality. In the Annales at the very outset he says that he is writing "sine ira et studio," and in the Historia he assures us, "neque amore quisquam et sine odio dicendus est," but unfortunately he is not able to keep to his promise at all. I admit that he has an incorruptible honesty of purpose, but like all great men his personal and political preferences cannot be easily upset. Generally speaking we seem to hear the scandalous gossip of the corrupt life of the Court and the capital, and but too little of the point on which the Empire was superior to the Republic, the clean and efficient government of the provinces.

He resorts to every kind of artifice to heighten and colour the effect of his narrative, and with this object he has created a style that is unique and unsurpassed in Latin literature. Its most important characteristic is not so much brevity, though brevity is present as preference for putting the largest possible number of ideas folded up in the narrow compass of a single sentence, in this respect not seldom reminding the English reader of his favourite Robert Browning, whom he also resembles in his vigorous force and his poetic complexion:—

"Dowered with the love of love, the hate of hate,
The scorn of scorn." (The Poet by Tennyson).

He uses more than fifty different phrases for death, he excludes all obsolete and foreign words, and avoids the ordinary and commonplace. He has a love of poetic words and phrases, and not unfrequent reminiscences of the Poet beneath whose spiritual banner so many moderns are proud to sail, I mean Vergil:—

"Thou that seest Universal Nature moved by Universal Mind;
Thou majestic in the sadness at the doubtful doom of human kind." (Tennyson).

Our danger in reading the Germania is that we are tempted to take all his statements and anecdotes as mathematical truths while we may be sure that he has praised German women as a foil against the Roman matrons whose moral degradation he attributed to the evil influences of the theatre. Augustus attempted to check some of the evil influences of the theatre by compelling all women to sit together. But he did not overcome the chief danger which arose from the light character of the pieces presented, and from the passion conceived then as now for the favourite actors of the day. So also we must beware of taking Tacitus as our guide absolutely when he speaks in his Agricola of those, how strange it sounds now, "Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos."

Ecloga. 1, 1.67.

R. K. T.

WAS CARLYLE TO BLAME?

(Continued from page 11.)

parties know one another the battle would cease. No man at bottom means injustice; it is always for some obscure, distorted image of a right that he contends: an obscure image, diffracted, exaggerated, in the wonderfullest way, by natural dimness and selfishness; getting tenfold more diffracted by exasperation of contest, till at length it becomes all but irrecognisable; yet still the image of a right.

There is here a manifest incompleteness of thought. The argument is left at a loose end, since no provision is made for the certainly conceivable case in which right should be on the one side and might on the other. The practical upshot of the passage is to reduce right to a mere factor or psychological element in might; since the opinion of right enhances might, while the conviction of wrong tends to impair it. This is, indeed, the conclusion to which reason leads; and Carlyle probably shrank from formulating it because it could scarcely have been reconciled with his fundamental doctrine of the supremacy of divine justice in human affairs. But be this as it may, the passage shows no trace of a deification of war. Carlyle sees it only as an unspeakably clumsy and stupid expedient for arriving at decisions which might be reached by methods of reason and humanity if men were not such a breed of inveterate blockheads. He is quite untouched by the romantic illusion of war as a school of heroism, magnanimity, and all the virtues. Treitschke, who overflows with this sentimentality, certainly did not learn it from Carlyle. That war has its great moments, and brings out some fine elements of character, the historian of Cromwell and Frederick would certainly not have denied. But he did not lose his sense of proportion and forget or minimise its gigantic evils. He did not silence the commonsense which told him that there was no commensense in organised slaughter as a method of argument.

Nor did even the intensive study of the Hohenzollerns, necessitated by his plunge into "the valley of the shadow of Friedrich," make Carlyle any more of a theoretical warworshipper. Here is a characteristic passage in the first chapter of the thirteenth book of "Frederick the Great":—

Nations that go to war without business there, are sure of getting business as they proceed; and if the beginnings were phantasms—especially phantasms of the hoping, self-conceited kind—the results for them are apt to be extremely real! . . . Nations, again, may be driven upon war by phantasm terrors, and go into it in sorrow of heart, not gaiety of heart: and that is a shade better. And one always pities a poor Nation in such case—as the very Destinies rather do, and judge it more mercifully.

Always, you perceive, it is the wastefulness, the mad extravagance of the thing—not, of course, in money alone—that stands in the forefront of Carlyle's vision of war. He can in nowise be accused of taking a sentimental-humanitarian view of the matter. It is not the horrors and cruelties of battle that haunt his imagination. What he principally dwells upon is the utter unredeemed stupidity of the whole proceeding—how it attains its ends (in so far as it attains them at all) at "a hundred-thousand times the natural expense." And of war as a heaven-prescribed medicament for the ailing human spirit we find not a single word. Carlyle's theology was crude and inconsistent enough, but he did not lay the responsibility for the insensate barbarism of war directly at the door of God. He knew that, if we insist on going behind the proximate causes—to wit, human blindness and folly—we must look to the Powers of Darkness rather than the Powers of Light to supply the supernatural machinery.—"T. P.'s Weekly."

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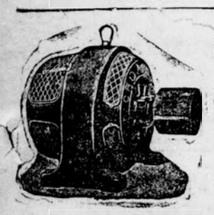

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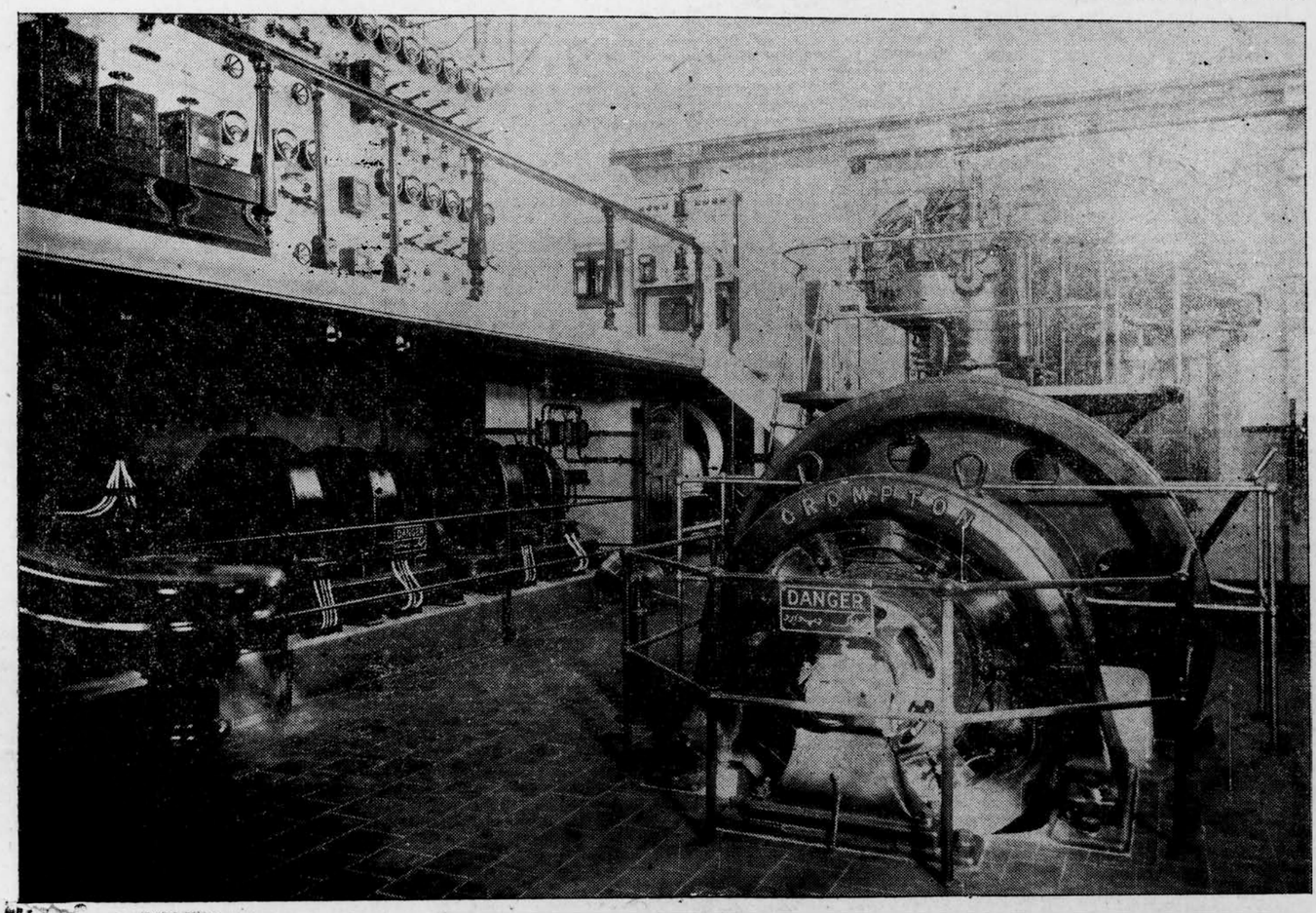
(*Continued on page 14.*)



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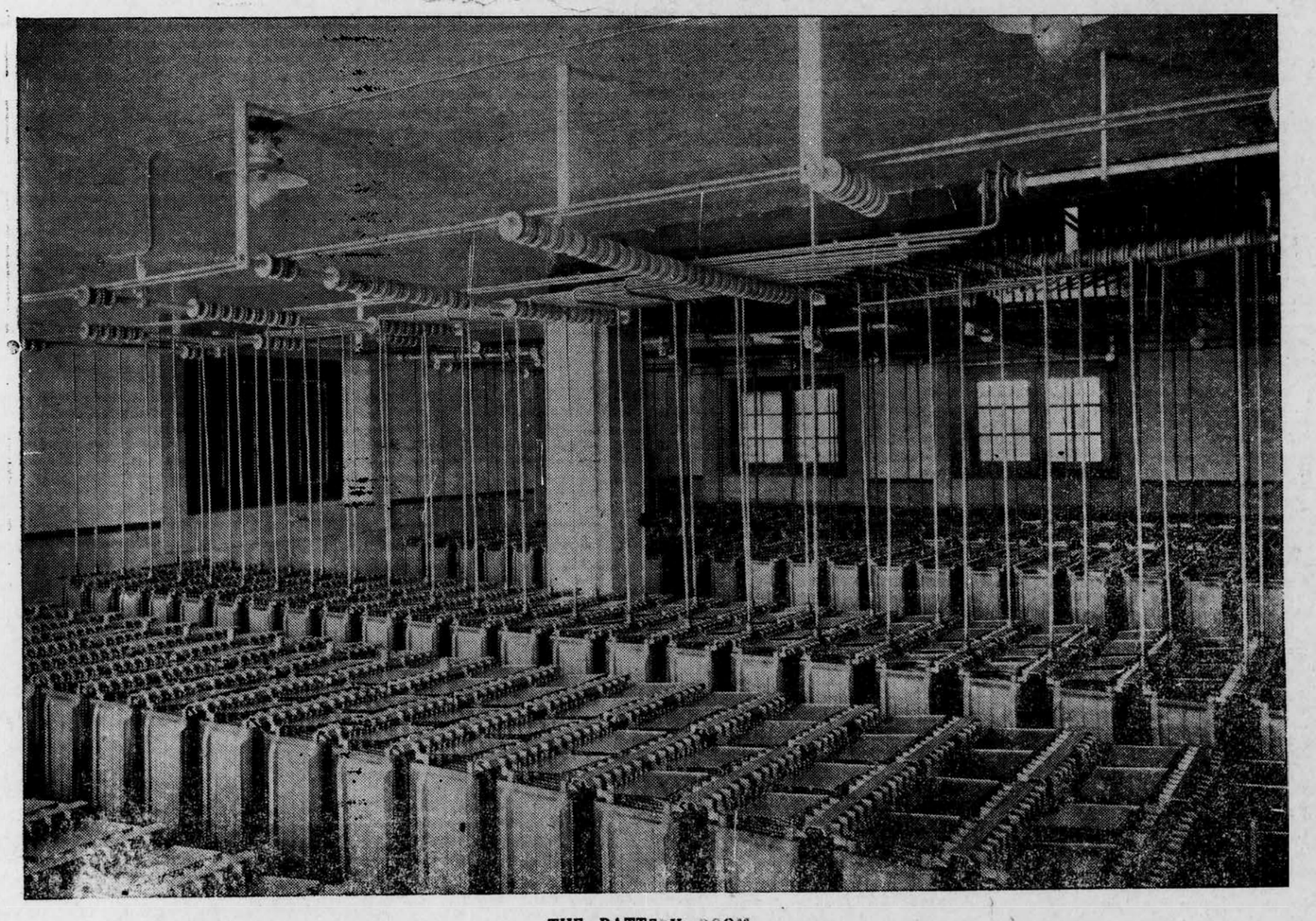

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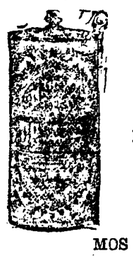

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(*Continued from page* 13.)

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RUSSIAN SUBMARINE'S ORDEAL.

FOUR HOURS BENEATH ENEMY SQUADRON.

The following official details are issued at Petrograd of the recent attack on enemy vessels by a Russian submarine, which collided with a German warship which she had first torpedoed. These details are of the greatest interest, as thy show the difficulties with which the submarines have to contend in action, but also the courage, skill, and calmness displayed by the Russian submarine crews.

"The submarine, which was at sea, picked up the smoke of enemy vessels on the horizon at 9 p.m., and at once headed for them. When she had approached to within a suitable distance the submarine dived, and by means of her periscope was soon able to see that the enemy vessels comprised a squadron of ten ships of the line and torpedo-boats. To prevent the enemy seeing the periscope the commander of the submarine decided to steer to the port side of the squadron, where he would be between the enemy and the light. At the same time, knowing that German torpedo-boats' trial special explosive contrivances for the destruction of submarines, the commander decided to make a frontal attack on the squadron, and steered a corresponding course. Keeping her periscope above water, the submarine approached the torpedo-boat leading the right column about ten o'clock, and passed on its port side at a distance of between 45 and 60 yards, still keeping her periscope six inches above water. The torpedo-boat either did not perceive the submarine, or perceived her too late, for it stood on its course.

"Wishing to operate inside the line of torpedo-boats, the submarine drew to the left under the bow of the second torpedo-boat, and in order to avoid a collision sank to a depth of 50 feet. At this depth the crew of the submarine distinctly heard the noise made by the screws of the warship. At a depth of 35 feet the submarine raised her periscope. At this moment the submarine sighted on her starboard the ram of the leading warship, which was cutting across the course of the submarine at a distance of not more than 60 yards. The commander ordered the submarine to dive and to fire her torpedo.

TERRIFIC COLLISION.

"The torpedo was at once fired, but was immediately followed by a collision. A terrible crash was heard. The whole submarine trembled; the electric light bulbs burst, and crockery and all kinds of articles flew about; something above broke, cracked, and gave way. The submarine took a list of 25 degrees to starboard, so that the sailors were unable to keep their feet. They hung on to anything they could find. Fortunately no one lost his head, and all orders were carried out with speed and accuracy. By keeping going at full speed, and thanks to the fact that the hull of the enemy vessel had struck the centre of the submarine, she was able to regain her balance. Having filled his water tanks and made preparations to dive, the commander succeeded in getting free and sinking his boat.

"When the submarine was 75ft. below the surface there was a loud explosion. The noise was so great that the commander imagined that the shell of the submarine, having been damaged by the collision, could not stand the pressure of the water and was collapsing. He, therefore, rose to 60ft., but the sound of the approaching screw of a large vessel compelled him to dive again to a depth of 80ft. Repeated attempts to rise were in vain, because each time the submarine rose to within 50ft. of the surface they heard the screws of the battleships and torpedo-boats of the enemy squadron, which had broken line, and were cruising backwards and forwards over the submarine.

"Water was coming in from the 'stuff-box,' and it was found that the periscope had been damaged by the collision. Although only a little water had entered the submarine she was losing her buoyancy, and the commander ordered the supplementary tank to be blown out from time to time. This would enable the enemy to locate the submarine with ease. Towards midnight, taking advantage of the darkness, the submarine rose carefully to the surface, and made for the shore, having been under water from 7-29 p.m. until 11-30 p.m. without a break.

"This long compulsory sojourn under water and the damage to her periscope prevented the submarine from ascertaining the success of her attack, and from making certain whether the explosion which she had heard was the result of the torpedo fired by her at the enemy vessel."

SPIRITED WORK OF CANADIANS.

TRENCHES WON FROM THE ENEMY.

TWO GALLANT PRIVATES.

It was in the Festubert area that the Canadians had the glory of winning their first trenches from he enemy and it was in the fighting in this district that they gave fresh proofs of their powers of courage and endurance, writes Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in France.

Among the points captured by the Canadians was a certain orchard, which was held by the enemy in great strength. On the evening of May 20, as the result of a reconnaissance, it was decided that three platoons of the 16th Battalion should attack in front and on the flank. The attack was launched shortly before dark, and the men, most of whom were from Vancouver, charged out into the open under the leadership of Captain Morrison, commanding the company. Scarcely had they begun to advance, however, than they came under a very heavy fire from machine guns and rifles from three different directions. Gaps were caused in the charging lines, but the men never wavered, and continued their progress until they came to a deep creek, full of mud and water, just in front of the orchard. On the farther side was a thick hedge with but two openings in it.

Before these two formidable barriers a slight halt had necessarily to be made. Then, with a cheer, the men waded through the muddy water, which in many places came up to their armpits, and reached the hedge. Here there was another brief pause, and then Captain Morrison shouted, "Lads, we must get through," and was just about to lead the way through one of the openings when he was stopped by a bomber, Private Appleton, who said, "Excuse me, Sir, but the bombers should go first." So saying Appleton jumped forward, and darted through the gap, which was so narrow that each man had to follow through separaetly, and take what cover he could find on the other side against the enemy till his comrades had all successfully negotiated the openings. All this time there was a continuous rain of bullets from the Germans.

On reaching the other side of the hedge the Canadians dug themselves in and held on. By this time their numbers had been somewhat thinned, and reinforcements were asked for, which subsequently arrived. Later on the company was relieved and fell back to the rear, after having accomplished a very fine piece of work.

ADVANCE AGAINST REDOUBTS.

Another spirited incident was the attack delivered upon a certain redoubt erected by the enemy at the meeting point of several trenches. The little fort bristled with machine guns in strongly-made emplacements, while bomb-proof shelters and specially high parapets afforded good cover to the defenders. Against this two companies of Canadians with a grenade company advanced. The attack was met with a terrible fire from the enemy's machine guns, and the assaulting force suffered severe casualties. Some of the men, however, including a bombing party, reached the enemy's first trench and succeeded in driving the Germans down it for a distance of 400 yards, chiefly by means of bombing. Here a barricade was erected and counter-attacks by the enemy were repulsed. The little force holding this position had to withstand a heavy bombardment, the shell fire in places blowing in the whole of the parapet.

After the fighting in the last 10 days of May there was a comparative lull till June 15, when the Canadians again distinguished themselves at Givenchy. Here they were engaged in the Festubert operation, and one of the tasks of the Canadians was to take a certain portion of the German line, which was strongly defended by two redoubts, filled with machine guns, situated one at each end of the trench. One redoubt was successfully blown up and then blotted out by gun fire, but the other caused trouble. Notwithstanding the fire from this *fortin*, the Canadians reached the German first line without much loss, the enemy having been considerably demoralized by our gun fire and the mine explosion. Strong German reinforcements, however, began to roll up very quickly, and, in the face of great numerical superiority and an unbearable fire, the attackers fell back down the communication trench, and safely regained their old line.

A GALLANT DEED.

Among the many gallant deeds done during this local fight one in particular is worthy of mention. At a certain point in the trench an officer and a private, whose names I have been unable to trace, were working a machine-gun. The tripod slipped, however, and could not be replaced in its original position on the parapet. Accordingly, without a moment's pause, the private, protecting his shoulder with a blanket, supported one of the feet of the tripod on his back, the other two resting on the trench wall. In this position over 1,000 rounds were fired with the gun. The officer was finally killed. The private, being unable to remain in action with the gun, took it off its tripod, and successfully brought it back to our lines.

THE RETREAT FROM LVOFF.

RUSSIAN TACTICS EXPLAINED.

GREAT AUSTRO-GERMAN LOSSES.

To appreciate the situation in Galicia we must carry our minds back to the early days of our own war in South Africa, when slow-moving British convoys were endeavouring to bring the highly mobile Boer commandos to action, writes Colonel F. N. Maude, C.B., in the "Standard."

Anything approaching a general engagement was avoided on principle by the Boers, as we have good reason to remember, but they confronted us from time to time in entrenchments which were sufficiently formidable to compel us to deploy both artillery and infantry to attack them. Having inflicted appreciable losses upon us in our advance they mounted their ponies and rode away as soon as we got near enough to threaten a bayonet charge, to repeat the process 20 or so miles further inland.

As all Africa lay behind them, and no one ridge or township in the country was worth more to them than any other, they could continue this game for months, whereas had they elected to stake all on the defence of a single position a fortnight would more or less have settled the whole campaign.

By overloading their armies with heavy siege guns and the enormous weight of ammunition they now consider necessary, the Germans have placed themselves in substantially the same position of disadvantage, relatively to the Russians, that we held as compared with the Boers. There is this essential difference, however, between the two situations, that the Boers had only some 60,000 possible fighting men behind them, and we could maintain our Army at more than five times that figure, whereas now it is the Germans—the strategically attacking Power—whose resources in men are very distinctly limited, whilst those of the Russians in men are practically inexhaustible. Further, it is the Russians who now have the advantage of mobility over the Germans—speaking in terms of armies—in much the same ratio as the Boer commandos possessed a superiority of speed over our convoys; for "armies," at this stage of the South African War, we did not possess.

UNBROKEN COHESION OF RUSSIAN ARMIES.

Under these conditions, it would have been sheer midsummer madness for the Russians to have attempted a decisive battle, and in view of all their previous military history—the campaign of 1812, for example, in which they drew Napoleon after them as far as Moscow and beyond; the war in Manchuria, for another, in which they gained time to concentrate an army which was numerically superior to that of the Japanese by similar retreat—it has seemed to me certain, from the first great German concentration about Cracow, that they would pursue exactly the same methods in the present case. That is to say they would inflict all the punishment possible on their pursuers while never standing long enough to run the risk of seeing the tactical cohesion of their armies broken. In this course they have been completely successful.

Taking into account their enormous numerical resources, it would hardly signify whether or not they had lost man for man with the enemy during this retreat, but it is absolutely certain that the German losses have in fact been quite twice, probably thrice, as great as those of the Russians, and it is this question of wastage which is the most important at the present stage of the war.

The Austro-German group of armies operating in Galicia, at the outset of their present offensive operations, numbered somewhere about one and a-half million men. They have been attacking week in, week out, without intermission for about two months at least; not in detachments only, but by whole armies. Now, if the Germans have been fighting up to the standard established by them during the present war, their troops have never lost less than 30 per cent. of those engaged in each single engagement; in which case, they must as a whole be very near to the extreme limit of human endurance. Or, if they still have large numbers of men available on paper to continue the process, then they have fallen very far short of what their leaders expected from them; and in this case, numbers lose their significance.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

Piecing together such figures as we, in this country, have been able to obtain, and keeping between the above limits, I should estimate the Austro-German losses on this frontier since last April at not fewer than 650,000 men out of action for the next three months. With every step their armies advance, their forces must suffer still further diminution, by reason of the men they are compelled to leave behind in order to guard their communications against the great raids of the Russian mounted forces. These regiments will presently be launched upon the Germans, and such raids are as much an integral part of Russian strategical teaching as they are of the German school itself. Moreover, for the first time since last September the Germans are now operating in country well adapted for this particular mode of warfare.

What such raids against communications mean, even to a small army, we learned by bitter experience during our advance to Pretoria, and the prospects of success increase in almost geometric ratio to the numbers of tons of food and ammunition which must be provided for the men at the front along the lines of communication assailed. We certainly did have to send up a very large weight (and bulk) of provisions in in proportion to our numbers, but nothing in any way approaching the tonnage of artillery stores needed by the Germans has ever been heard of. We are told that in one big engagement alone the Germans expended 700,000 rounds of shell of all denominations. In view of the large proportion of siege guns and the weight of their shells this probably implies quite 400,000cwt.—say, 20,000 tons, thus requiring for one day's fighting the equivalent of forty goods trains over a hastily repaired track, and ten thousand wagon loads from railhead to the batteries. Imagine a Boer commando let loose amongst such a congestion of explosive commodities! And I have no reason for supposing that the Russian mounted infantry will prove to be less eager or les capable of exploiting their opportunities than were the Boers.

NO NEED OF ANXIETY.

The Russian retreat may be continued for a good many miles further before it need cause us any anxiety; and retreat is not the expedient open to them, as is sufficiently well shown by their successful actions on the Dniester. Whether they have accumulated enough men and artillery to risk a general offensive it is impossible that we in England should be able to gauge, but the main interest is that as their present retreat continues they must eventually reach a point—that can be calculated by the Staff upon the information at hand with a close approximation to certainty—at which the advantage of excessive artillery power will disappear owing to the difficulty of supply. When that point is reached, the mobile field units of the Russians, depending only on their normal complement of field artillery, will become as superior to the German units, overloaded with their excess of monstrous impedimenta, as these were superior to the troops of the Grand Duke Nicholas at the outset of the campaign.

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DEADLY MACHINE GUNS.

INFLUENCE ON TRENCH FIGHTING.

AUTOMATIC RIFLES.

Mr. G. Valentine Williams, special correspondent of the "Standard" at the British General Headquarters, wrote as follows on June 26:—

It has been well said that we hold our trenches with infantry, the French with artillery but the Germans with machine guns. There is no doubt that the contribution which this war is destined to make to the science of warfare lies in the direction of the development of the machine gun. It is perfectly clear that infantry are put into trenches to resist an infantry advance. They cannot prevent a bombardment with high-explosive shells, which, as we know, can render any trench, however strongly held, untenable provided there is an unlimited supply of these projectiles.

As infantry cannot do anything to prevent an artillery bombardment, and if that be severe enough all are destined to be killed, it is quite obvious that the most economical method of warfare, so far as men's lives are concerned, is that which reduces the number of men in the fire-trench to the smallest number capable of beating off an infantry attack.

Former wars have evolved the modern service rifle, a most formidable weapon with a long range, very rapid fire, and tremendous stopping power, enabling an advance to be checked at much closer quarters than was the case before its invention. In the machine gun we have a dozen, a score, five score rifles combined in one simple machine which, practically unhindered by loading processes, can pour out a stream of bullets as long as a catch is pressed.

"Two men with a machine gun," a very distinguished British general has said, "can hold up a brigade" (6,000 men). That is why in this war of extermination, in which every German killed diminishes the duration of the war, the machine gun is the ideal, the indispensable weapon.

It is cheap, and once the plant has been installed, easy to manufacture; it is therefore easy to replace. It is easily handled; it is therefore essentially mobile. It is reliable, and it unites in itself the fire-power of about a company of riflemen; it is therefore the army that is going to win this war, in which numbers, provided they are adequately equipped with man-killing machinery, will prevail in the end.

The correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" attached to the German General Headquarters in the west gave some illuminating facts about the practical utility of the machine gun in a recent despatch dealing with the operations of the German army cavalry during the advance on Paris. After the fall of Liege, he says, two battalions of Jagors were attached to the army cavalry. Each battalion counted six companies, including a machine gun and a cyclist company.

A DEADLY WEAPON.

The Germans have a machine-gun corps, on the principle of our Royal Artillery, and machine guns are attached to divisions and brigades, with their own divisional and brigade commanders, on the principle of our divisional artillery. Their disposition, therefore, is decided upon by the division. Their utility is thus enormously increased, for, instead of being worked according to the strictly local requirements of the battalion, their disposition is governed by the general needs of the situation, and they can be thrown in great numbers into the fight at any point where the enemy must be held off at all costs.

Thus it was possible at Catteniers for one Jager battalion to put no fewer than 21 machine guns into line against a single British battalion, instead of the 12 or 16 machine guns which would seem to be the normal number of guns in a German machine-gun company.

For years past the German Army has devoted unremitting attention to the machine gun. They have an extremely good gun. The home of caste and tradition, the German Army always manages to create an individual atmosphere about its new corps. The spirit of the machine-gun corps is of the very highest.

It has come to be understood that only the most promising young officers can find admission into the machine-gun corps, and an increased rate of pay, together with the introduction of a special uniform, a Jager green with bright yellow leather belt and boots and a green Jager shako, has given the new corps a character of its own. The new corps developed its own experts and produced its own generals.

HAIL OF BULLETS.

The layman probably does not realise that the machine gun has brought forth tactics of its own. The gun works on a swivel, for obviously, it would be useless if it poured its stream of lead (500 shots a minute, not 800, as recently stated) always in the same direction. The rate of movement of the gun over the semicircle round which it works, the range, the posting of the gun—all these are questions which require exhaustive study and experiments, and have been occupying the Germans for years. This war has shown what tremendous results the foresight of the German authorities in this matter of machine guns has produced.

Adaptability has ever been one of our most useful national assets. Our Army in the field lost no time in realising how much ground we had to make up in this matter of machine guns. In addition to the School of Musketry in England, for many months now an admirably organised and conducted machine-gun school has been installed in France. It is a place of hard work and quick thinking. It would be inexpedient to dwell on the nature of the work which is carried on at the school, but I may say that the school is in daily touch with every new phase of machine-gun warfare at the front, and that its work is one of the most successful instances of the useful collaboration of brains, untrammelled by red tape that the present war has produced.

As far as the army in the field is concerned the machine gun has come into its own. Both officers and men who come up for machine gun training have thrown themselves with the utmost keenness into the new form of warfare which the machine-gun has introduced, and there is no lack of candidates for the machine gun detachments, though these posts are among the most dangerous in the field and carry no extra pay.

NEED OF MACHINE-GUNS.

But machine-gun training is useless without machine-guns. Evidently the ground we lost in peace time cannot be made up at once, but the Army wants machine-guns, as the Minister of Munitions admitted so frankly to the House of Commons the other day, and wants them urgently and in unlimited quantities.

We must not, however, run away with the idea that the machine-gun is the last word in the mechanical warfare in which we are now engaged. There is the automatic rifle which, I will make bold to prophesy will come to stand in the same relation to the machine-gun as the ordinary service rifle to the field gun. The automatic rifle is practically a light machine gun, less durable, but capable of firing up to 250 or 300 shots a minute.

The machine-gun always becomes heated if fired continuously, and is therefore provided with a water jacket round the barrel, which can be replenished with water when the water on the warming of the barrel boils and dissolves into steam. The automatic rifle is air cooled, and therefore, heats quicker, but being a much lighter weapon, suitable for use by infantry as a rifle and not as a gun, would not be likely to have such demands for continuous fire made upon it as a machine gun.

Automatic rifles are light enough to be carried without undue strain by a man in an infantry advance, and there would be no reason why a score of men, say, in each battalion should not be equipped with these deadly weapons in order, during an attack, to deal with the machine guns on which the Germans are now relying exclusively to hold their trenches against an advance.

The advantage of thus increasing the fire power of the battalion is so obvious that it need not be dwelt on. The automatic rifle is dearer than the machine gun, it is true, but that is a consideration which in these days fortunately carries no weight. It has already been adopted in some foreign armies; every fourth man in the Brazilian cavalry is, I believe, armed with it.

The adoption of the automatic rifle would further enable us to develop our organisation, if the military authorities deemed it feasible, along the German lines of divisional and brigade machine-gun detachments with the advantages that I have sought to outline above.

Up to the Peninsular War (I speak subject to correction, for I am without books here) I believe two guns were attached to each regiment. With the development of artillery it was found necessary to abolish this practice and concentrate all the guns together in the Royal Artillery. If the British Army is to receive machine guns in unlimited quantities, some such course as this will undoubtedly have to be followed.

In the meantime, the fact remains that the machine gun and the automatic rifle are the two most deadly man-slaying appliances of the age. The Army needs both for the extermination of the unclean thing that has plunged Europe in blood.

A CENTENARIAN'S MEMORIES.

100 YEARS IN SOUTH LONDON.

A very interesting South London personality has passed away in her 101st year. Mrs. Mary Frances Adkins of 13, Wynne-road, Brixton, was born at Kennington three months before the Battle of Waterloo, and had lived nearly all her life in the same neighbourhood. She retained all her faculties to the last, and had a retentive memory. She recollected Brixton, Streatham, and Sydenham as rural villages, and told how the River Effra ran down Brixton-road and past the Oval—then a market garden. The river has now become an invisible sewer. Mrs. Adkins remembered Kennington Park as a common, and recalled that people spoke of "going to town" when they journeyed to the Elephant and Castle to do their shopping. She took part in the Coronation festivities of Queen Victoria, and visited the Crystal Palace when it was the scene of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. She was a traveller in the stage coach which once a day journeyed down Camberwell green to Sydenham and onwards.

Mrs. Adkins was well known to the late Mrs. W. G. Gladstone, and paid frequent visits to Hawarden. She was also associated with the late nonogenarian, Dean Gregory, of St. Paul's, when he was vicar of an obscure South London parish. Her father was employed in the East India Company, and was a friend of Charles Lamb. He was a special constable during the Chartist riots. To hear Mrs. Adkins in her reminiscences was to be reminded of the London that Dickens knew. She talked of streets paved with cobble-stones, of little climbing boy-sweeps, old watchmen, and the Lord Mayor's Show making its progress by water. She leaves three sons and a daughter. The youngest son has been over forty years a schoolmaster at Hawarden. Six Sovereigns have sat on the Throne of England during Mrs. Adkin's century of life in South London. She was buried at Norwood Cemetery.

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(SUAVITER)

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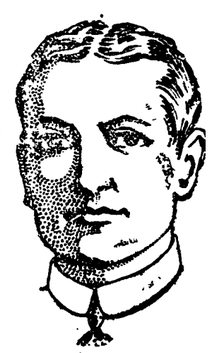

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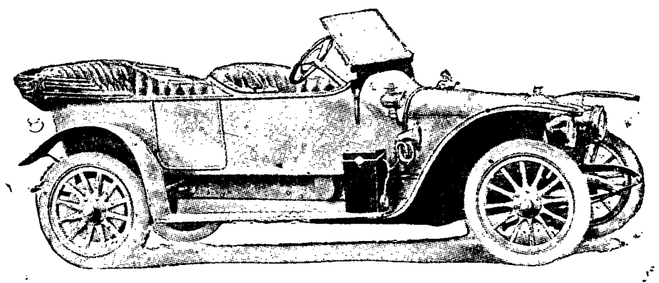

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